The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

Grand Scott Centenary Celebration at Edinburgh.

EARL DALKEITH TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Balance of the New American Loan Taken by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

A NEW CHURCH FOR GERMANY.

Switzerland Indemnified for the Maintenance of Bourbaki's Army.

GARIBALDI CONFINED TO HIS BED.

The King of Spain Memorialized Relative to Slavery in the West Indies.

The New York City Loan Stricken from the Official List of the Berlin Bourse.

Great Britain.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—The Scott Centenary, which is being celebrated to-day, instead of the 15th, the poet's birthday, is an eminent success. The celebration of the centennial occurs in other places of the kingdom on the 15th. The day has been a general holiday, and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassable. It is thought that 200,000 strangers are in town.

Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all the churches, and salutes fired at daylight, noon, and sunset in various parts of the city. The celebration was inaugurated by the Centenary Committee, the City Councils, and the general public, and consisted of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, a loan exhibition, and a public procession. The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands, dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city. The monuments were festooned with evergreens and flowers. The American flag and the motto of the Scott family, "Watch well," were displayed everywhere.

The Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Duke Buccleuch, head of the Scott family, presided at the banquet, which was set down to at 6 o'clock p. m., in an immense building, which, like all the rest of the city, was decorated with flags and portraits, and seated 1,000 guests. The toasts included "The Queen," "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott," "The City of Edinburgh," "Abbotsford," "The University of Edinburgh," and "Sister Celebrations." The replies to the toasts were made by the Dean of Westminster, Baron Lawrence, Sir John Bernard Burke, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Jerviswoode, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, and the Lord Provost, Right Hon. William Law. Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Earl Dalkeith forwarded, from the Banquet Hall, various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere throughout the world, to which many complimentary replies were received.

Races took place, during the afternoon, for the Waverly handicap, Centenary Gift, and Abbotsford goblet. All the time-honored Scottish games were also played, and participated in by many athletes of the country. At the theatres, the music played for several days will be exclusively Scotch. The weather, though hot, was delightful throughout the day.

The following despatch was sent to President Grant to-day:

Right Honorable Earl Dalkeith, Edinburgh, to His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:

The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in this, the city of his birth, are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations. We offer congratulations to the American people, through their President, General Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship subsist between them and us.

An answer, by return, to be read at the national festival, is earnestly requested in the name and by the authority of the Committee.

(Signed) [illegible], Sec'y.

DEATH OF A RIOTER.

LONDON, August 9.—Carey, the released Fenian prisoner, who was wounded in the riot at Phoenix Park, in Dublin, is not expected to survive.

[illegible]

The Prince of Wales left to-day to join the Princess at [illegible].

THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has completed the negotiations for the balance of the new American loan [illegible] with the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The announcement of the arrangement has occasioned a considerable advance in the prices of the United States bonds in this market.

MARINE NEWS.

The Inman steamer, City of Washington, Captain James, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steamship, Deutschland, Captain Neynaber, from New York to Southampton, proceeded to Bremen.

France.

AN EXILE IN LUCK.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Paul Fa[illegible], the former Communist Railway Comptroller, has received an appointment upon a Swiss railway.

ESCAPE OF A COMMUNIST.

M. Landeck, who was the delegate of the Paris Commune to Marseilles, has made his escape to Belgium.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 9.—A bill has been prepared by the government, and introduced into the Assembly, to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination.

TAXES.

The government will suspend the present discussion of the subject of taxes on raw materials, with a view of increasing the existing direct taxes.

TROYES EVACUATED.

The Prussian troops received orders from Berlin to-day, evacuating the city of Troyes.

A HINT.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The police of the arrondissement Batignolles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrests of the Communists.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—At the sitting of the court martial to-day, witnesses testified that they saw Ferre release convicts and give them arms.

Abbe Derri said he had served twenty-five years as a missionary among savages, and never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the court-martial held by the insurgents in the Roquette Prison, there were boys of the age of 17.

The accused, Assi, boastfully admitted the share he had taken in the executions of captives, and defended them on the ground that they were justified by the law of retaliation, resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war.

The extraordinary statements of some of the witnesses, and the audacity of the accused caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court room, which was crowded to suffocation. The President of the Court was obliged to call in the officer several times to enforce order during the session.

TAXATION.

There is still urging the committee of the Assembly to report in favor of a tax on raw materials.

Germany.

THE NEW GERMAN CHURCH.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A meeting was held at Heidelberg on Sunday to take measures for the formation of the "Church German." Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new Church. Its main features will be founded on the principles of the Council of Constance in 1414; subordination to the Pope and Council; separation of Church and State; participation by laymen in the management of the Church; free election of Bishops; communal election of pastors, and a modification of the confessional. Delegates are divided as to whether the Church should acknowledge the primacy of the Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at a meeting to be held in Munich in September.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS RULED OUT.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow the quotation of the New York city loan in the official stock list.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Emperor of Austria will meet the Emperor William at Wels, in upper Austria, on August 11, and accompany him to Ischl, where their majesties will remain several days.

Spain.

ABOLITION MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Hon. Gaiser and Labouiaye, and a number of other distinguished abolitionists, have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

BONDS NOT TO BE TAXED.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The *Imparcial* newspaper authoritatively disclaims any intention of the government to impose a tax upon the Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the Kingdom.

Italy.

GARIBALDI A SUFFERER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Advices from Italy report Garibaldi suffering more than ever from wounds. He is disabled from leaving his bed, and, when airing, is necessarily moved about in a hand-car.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The *Opinione*, in an editorial apparently inspired by the Papal authorities, expresses the most favorable opinion of Count De Remusat, successor of Favre in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liberia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Intelligence from Liberia states that the Presidential election on May 2 apparently resulted in the election of Roberts, President, and Gardner, Vice President. President Roye, however, maintains that he was elected for two years, and that his term has not expired. He also disputes the validity of the election of Roberts and Gardner.

Russia.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—General Leflo, the new French Minister, has presented his credentials to the Czar and been received with the utmost cordiality.

Switzerland.

INDEMNITY FOR FRANCE.

BERNE, Aug. 9.—The French Minister of Finance has paid to the Swiss Government 3,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the army of Bourbaki while it was interned in this country. Payments will be continued by the French Treasury at the rate of 1,000,000 francs fortnightly, until the entire indemnity is liquidated. An order has been given that all French material of war held in Switzerland be returned.

[illegible] Suits Decided at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the Dennett [illegible] involving 52 suits in the Supreme Court, brought by Homer T. Tutt against 42 Insurance companies, to recover in the aggregate about $100,000, upon policies of insurance upon Dennett Brothers' stock of [illegible], being owned by them in Syracuse, de[illegible]

[illegible] cision has just been rendered by the Judges, to whom all the suits were referred, in favor of the insurance companies. The suits were defended on the ground that the fire was fraudulent and intentional. The trial lasted thirty days, and over 100 witnesses were called and sworn. The referees hold, and decide that the fire by which the destruction of insured property occurred was caused by a fraudulent act, the procurement, connivance, and consent of Samuel F. Dennett, one of the assured parties.

ILLINOIS.

Auction Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—James N. Brown's Sons' great auction sale of short-horns occurred at their Grove Park farm, near Berlin, Sangamon County, to-day.

The widely-extended reputation of the Brown Sons as breeders of short-horns brought together a very large number of buyers from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, Nebraska, and Colorado. Probably no finer herd of Durhams was ever offered for sale at auction in the Mississippi valley. The herd sold numbered forty-two, and realized $18,000, being an average of exactly $430 per head. The following were the sales in detail:

[illegible]

Some five hundred persons were present at the sale, and the bidding was spirited throughout.

A Denial—Suicide—Crushed by a Train—Masonic Excursion to Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 9.—The telegrams sent from this city to the *Times* and other Chicago papers, stating that it was reported that the *State Journal* is shortly to pass into the hands of Hon. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, is all bosh. There is not a particle of truth in this report. I assert this upon the authority of the managers of the *State Journal*.

This evening, Eliza Lane, a domestic, formerly in the family of Dr. Davis, of this city, committed suicide by taking a large dose of arsenic. No reason is assigned for this act of self-destruction.

A boy about 14 years old, son of Michael Hanselman, of this city, was found on the track of the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, this morning, about 5 o'clock, with his leg crushed so badly as to require amputation. The boy was insensible when found, and he is still stupid from the effects of the accident and medicine, and can give no account of how the accident occurred, but it is supposed he fell under the cars while attempting to get on when they were in motion.

The Elmwood Commandery of Knights Templar is making railroad arrangements for transportation to Baltimore and return, on the occasion of the triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment to be held in that city.

Discharge and Rearrest of a Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 9.—The preliminary examination of Cyrus Brown, head cook on the steamer S. S. Merrill, who shot a deck hand, named Lewis Duke, while the boat was coming down, last Friday, between Canton and Warsaw, commenced this morning, before Justice Barker, and occupied the court until 6 p. m. A large number of witnesses were examined, but the question of jurisdiction could not be settled. It was the opinion of the pilot, who was on duty at the time of the shooting, that the steamer was coming across from the Missouri shore, and was probably nearer that shore than the Illinois shore. The Court ruled that, since there was no positive evidence that the murder was committed in the State of Illinois, he would be compelled to discharge the prisoner. [illegible]

Brown, the murderer, is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and is a member of the Masonic order. The colored citizens of this city are greatly incensed at his being again placed in jail, and loud threats were made by some of them to raise a mob and take him out to-night. The right of jurisdiction is a mixed question, and the final result is anxiously look for.

State Teachers' Institute.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Aug. 9.—The State Teachers' Institute is in progress here, holding its meetings in the halls of the Normal School, about one hundred members being present. So far the exercises have been conducted almost entirely by Professors Hewitt, Sleeson, McCormack, Sewall, and Cook, of the Normal School, and Professors Baker and Gove, of the schools of this place, who give instructions in their various specialties as well as in methods of teaching and discipline. A lively discussion of the question of compulsory education has occupied a portion of each day, and will be continued to-morrow. A series of lectures is to be given, beginning with one this evening, by President Edwards, upon "The Causes of Failure in Teaching." Many of the County Superintendents of the State are here and at work. The session will close on August 18.

The Illinois River Improvement—Navigation Suspended.

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 9.—The following will appear in the Henry *Republican* to-morrow:

HENRY, Ill., Aug. 9.

To whom this may concern:

Notice is hereby given that, in the construction of the lock and dam at Henry, for the improvement of the Illinois River, navigation will be suspended, at this place, after the 15th inst., until the lock is finished, or, about the 1st of November. By order of the Canal Commissioners.

D. C. JENNE, Chief Engineer.

Fire near Peoria.

PEORIA, Aug. 9.—A large barn, belonging to Ashbury Johnson, and situated on his farm in Richwoods, about five miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire last night, with contents, consisting of two horses, two buggies, sleighs, grain, harness, &c. Loss, several thousand dollars; fully insured.

OHIO.

University Industrial Exposition—Explosion and Loss of Life at Vienna—The Buffenbarger Inquest.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—The building for the Industrial Exhibition will be completed within a few days, and will open for the reception of goods next Thursday. The floor area will be over three acres; more space has been applied for than all the buildings will furnish. The committee has, however, curtailed many applications, so that all will be accommodated with space who make application within the next week.

A special to the *Gazette* says: "Last evening, while J. W. Bennett, proprietor of a dry goods and grocery store at Vienna, Clark County, O., was drawing some oil from a large can in the back room of his store, the fluid or gas from it was ignited from a candle in his hands, filling the room with flames. Thirty or forty persons in the village rushed to the store to the assistance of Bennett, and to save property, when two kegs of powder, which were in the building, exploded, sending up a great column of flame, and rending the building, which fell in ruins, burying four persons—David C. Johnson, A. Clark, Henry [illegible] Baldwin, and A. Gordon—who received such injuries that they cannot recover. In addition to these Valentine Neely was badly bruised and burned about the face; Mrs. S. Smith, body badly bruised and two fingers broken; Miss Ella Frock, head severely cut, and nine others are known to have received slight injuries. One account states that twenty-seven persons were more or less hurt. Mr. Bennett escaped unharmed. Drs. Barnwell, Hoggard, Hunter and others, have been busy all day, caring for the sufferers."

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—The Coroner of Madison County got his jury together to-day, in the Buffenbarger poisoning case, but the taking of testimony was postponed till to-morrow.

KENTUCKY.

Personal—The Election Riots—Lottery-Ticket Dealer Arraigned.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Colonel C. G. Wharton, United States District Attorney, left, to-day, to spend three weeks at Cape May.

Everything is reported quiet at Frankfort. A large number of citizens went to Lexington from there to-day, to attend the funeral of Mr. Gilmore, killed in the riot at Frankfort on Monday.

This morning J. H. Golladay, the blind gift concert man, was before the City Court, charged with dealing in lotteries. He confessed judgment to the sum of $600, which was recorded against him.

Latest Election Returns.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Hardin County, official—Leslie, 1,620; Harlan, 1,001. Todd County, official—Leslie, 1,163; Harlan, 1,080. Larue County, official—Leslie, 714; Harlan, 373. Graves County, official—Leslie, 1,906; Harlan, 573. Taylor County, official—Leslie, 500; Harlan, 488. Trimble County, official—Leslie, 841; Harlan, 81. Woodford County, official—Leslie, 1,267; Harlan, 1,089. Grant County—Leslie's majority, 380. Hopkins County, Democratic majority, 815. Allen County, Democratic majority, 246. Casey County, Democratic majority, about 175. Spencer County, official—Leslie, 875; Harlan, 111. Madison County—Leslie's majority, 266. There is a Democratic gain in Cumberland County, which Leslie carries by about 50 majority. Breckinridge County—Leslie, 1,267; Harlan, 1,159. Bourbon County—Leslie, 1,361; Harlan, 1,223. Christian County—Leslie, 1,949; Harlan, 1,425. Logan County—Leslie, 1,966; Harlan, 1,407. Scott County—Leslie, 1,230; Harlan, 1,267. Ohio County, official—Leslie, 1,278; Harlan, 1,194. Grayson County, official—[illegible]. Returns received from 86 counties give Leslie a majority of 35,606.

MICHIGAN.

Obituary—The Vanderpool Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—Philip J. Loranger, one of the oldest residents of Monroe and a leading Democrat of this State, has just died there. He was a candidate for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket last year.

The Vanderpool trial, which commenced for the third time yesterday, at Hastings, has been postponed till Monday next, to enable the defence to make further efforts to secure the attendance of some of its most important witnesses. Over one hundred extra jurors were also ordered to be summoned.

WASHINGTON.

Census of Qualified Voters in the Northwest.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEFICIENCIES.

The Russian Government Requested to Recall Minister Catacazy.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT FOUR PORTS.

Facts Relative to the Tax on Whiskey and Tobacco.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENSUS OF VOTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Colonel Harrington, Acting Superintendent of the Census, is preparing a table of the number of male citizens in each State above the age of 21, entitled to vote. The following are the Western States, so far as compiled:

Ohio	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Minnesota	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Wisconsin	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]

Such a table has been prepared, by wards, for New York city, and compared with the last election returns. The results show glaring frauds, in some of the wards the votes returned as cast being double the number shown by actual count of the voting population.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEFICIENCIES.

The opposition papers of Pennsylvania have had so much to say, of late, concerning deficiencies in the accounts of ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, that Senator Scott addressed a letter to Secretary Boutwell, asking for official figures for his State. In reply, the Secretary furnishes a tabular statement, classifying deficiencies under the heads of "defalcation" and "unadjusted," the first being cases where no satisfactory explanation of the deficiency has been rendered, and the second cases where, from correspondence and other sources, it seemed probable that the final adjustments would account for the deficiency. In a larger proportion of cases, where balances remain against Collectors, they consist, in great part, of tax lists turned over to their successors, and as yet unsettled:

[illegible]

GEN. BUTLER'S HOPE.

Information from well-informed politicians in Boston is to the effect that General Butler is working with extraordinary activity to secure the Republican nomination, and some of the coolest among his friends begin to feel confidence in his success.

TAX ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

The belief is rapidly gaining ground that Pleasonton was having prepared for mailing to Collectors of Districts his decision respecting the exemption of borrowed capital. As there has been no official promulgation of this decision, the collection of tax on borrowed capital will continue as heretofore.

MINISTER CATACAZY.

Secretary Fish has requested the Russian Government to recall Catacazy as Minister, on account of the latter being personally objectionable as a Minister.

[To the Associated Press.]

LAND OFFICE TRANSFERRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—By direction of the President, the District Land Office now located at Humboldt, Kansas, will, on and after September 1st next, be located at Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas.

TROOPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The detachment of United States troops sent up the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, last week, arrived in Wilmington last Monday. They made no arrests, but their mission, says the *Daily Journal* is still involved in mystery.

WHISKEY AND TOBACCO TAXES.

[illegible]

SATANTA AND BIG TREE,

whose names have become somewhat familiar to newspaper readers, will doubtless be hanged, unless the Governor of Texas commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life, which was under consideration at the last accounts. The President has no power to grant a pardon, since these Indians were delivered over to the State for trial. If they should be pardoned by the Governor and set at liberty the President would have the power to order their re-arrest, and would be urged to do it, but this contingency is not likely to arise.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending July 21, from the four principal ports of the United States, are as follows:

New York	$4,[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
New Orleans, to July 15	73,100
Total	$4,[illegible]

EXPORTS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

It appears from the official returns of commerce to the Treasury Department that the value of domestic exports at the ten principal ports of the United States during the fiscal year of 1870 was as follows:

New York	$200,[illegible]
New Orleans	107,[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Galveston	14,[illegible]
Baltimore	14,[illegible]
Boston	13,[illegible]
Charleston	10,773,071

PERSONAL.

General Sherman will leave for the North this week.

Mr. Douglass received congratulatory calls from the Treasury officials and Internal Revenue Bureau clerks, this morning.

The President arrived this morning, and goes to Long Branch this afternoon.

Secretary Delano left Washington, to-day, for Ohio, for several weeks absence.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow take up the subject of the contract for supplying the bureau with paper for whiskey, tobacco, and beer stamps, the plates for which have been ready for several months, but the printing was delayed owing to the late trouble. The Commissioner, this afternoon, revoked the commission of Henry Bowman, who succeeded Clifford Thompson in office under General Pleasonton. Other changes will also take place in the Bureau, particularly affecting the revenue detective service in New York.

PLEASONTON'S REMOVAL

elicits considerable comment in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and bankers regret the necessity which led to the President's course, as among this class the ex-Commissioner has strong supporters on account of his efforts for the repeal of the income tax last winter, which, it will be recollected, gained for him testimonials of approbation from the metropolitan financial operators. There are statements made in semi-official quarters that Pleasonton will make vigorous efforts to vindicate the action taken by him, and will endeavor to enlist Congressional influence in his behalf.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed J. D. Creigh, of California, Commissioner from that State to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Paymaster Kortland, of the United States navy, was shot on August 9, at Utica, N. Y., by Ford G. Hall, of Rochester. The wound is not serious. Jealousy respecting a young lady was the cause.

—At Salt Lake on August 9, in the Third District Court, a Mormon polygamist was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 charged by his first wife with adultery.

—N. W. Gove, ex-Secretary of State of New Hampshire, died at Concord on August 9, of chronic dyspepsia.

—The Vineland Railroad, connecting New York direct with Vineland and South Jersey, opened on August 9, with the first passenger train to New York.

—Reports from all parts of the Territory of Montana indicate that W. H. Clagget, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress.

—It is stated that the Prince Edward's Island Government, though professing to accept the treaty, will demand from the British Government a money indemnity for the fisheries.

—Nat Reeves, who killed Dick Johnson, colored, a few days since, at Memphis, surrendered himself on August 9, and was admitted to bail in $4,000.

—The damages to the lock gates at Port Cornwall, Ont., are repaired. A large portion of the new woolen factory, at that place, owned by the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, was blown down on August 8. Damages, $10,000.

—The Georgia State Agricultural Convention met at Rome on August 9. Its deliberations were of vital importance to the State. A mammoth picnic, under the auspices of the convention, took place at the fair grounds in Rome on August 9.

—The New Jersey Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been called to meet in Trenton on Wednesday, September 20.

—The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year, was received at Savannah on August 9. It was grown in Decatur County, and was sold at auction for 80¼ cents per pound. It is classed as strict middling.

—Oscar M. Green, brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was instantly killed by falling from a train, near Bade, Ill., on August 8.

—A Long Branch despatch says: "H. V. Beebe and wife, of Chicago, have arrived, and are guests of the President. The President's answer to the committee of the Edinburgh Scott celebration will be sent Thursday morning."

—D. H. Kratzer, a jeweller, of North Wales, Bucks County, Pa., was robbed on July 9, at Philadelphia, of a box containing about 100 watches, taken from his hotel, as is supposed, by a hostler named Rooks, who has fled.

—Hon. Logan H. Roots, late Member of Congress and at present United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, was married at Duvall's Bluff, on August 9, to Miss Emily Blakeslee. The occasion was graced with the presence of most of the principal officers and citizens of Little Rock.

—During a thunder storm on Friday afternoon, lightning struck the railroad track just outside of the east end of the Hoosac tunnel, and, entering the tunnel on the rails, exploded a charge of nitro-glycerine. Two men were instantly killed, and

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another so severely injured that he died, shortly after. A charge was similarly exploded in the west end of the tunnel during the same storm, but without damage.

—The English residents of Aurora, Ill., held a large picnic in the fair grounds on August 9. The pastimes and games of England were participated in by a large number of people. There were many foot races, pig races, and many very interesting amusements. Hundreds of people from the surrounding country were in attendance.

—Two men, claiming to be detectives, went to the house of James Glosser, of Perrysville, O., in his absence, on Aug. 8, and demanded of his wife to show them the money that was in the house, claiming that it was a hoard of passing counterfeit money. They succeeded in getting some $250, with which they made their escape.

—The Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, met at Harrisburg on August 9. James Black, of Lancaster, was elected Chairman. Strong resolutions were adopted. Barr Spangler, of Lancaster, was nominated for Auditor General, and Hon. S. A. Wheeler, of Mercer County, for Surveyor General.

INDIANA.

Remains of a Mastodon—Aid to Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 9.—While engaged in digging a ditch, a few miles from here, yesterday, some laborers unearthed part of the skeleton of a mastodon. The bones were brought to the city and placed on exhibition. Dr. W. H. Myers is of opinion that they are part of the largest mastodon yet found in the West. He and some others propose to-morrow to exhume the entire skeleton, if it can be found.

At a meeting of the Councilmen, last night, it was unanimously voted that a donation of $30,000 in land and $15,000 in money be made to the Wabash Valley Railroad, to secure the retention of its shops here, and to aid in increasing the same to nearly double their present capacity. They also agreed to appropriate $15,000 to assist the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad in building its shops in this city.

State Sunday School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA PORTE, Aug. 9.—The Indiana State Sunday School Convention, of the Disciples Church, was organized in this city yesterday afternoon, and was organized for business in the evening. The delegates were greeted with a welcoming address by Elder Jos. Hostetl, pastor of the Christian Church here, to which Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, President of the convention, appropriately responded. Mr. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, then delivered a suggestive and eloquent address on "The Mission of the Sunday School." To-day the convention listened to an interesting address from President Carpenter, essays by Rev. N. J. Aylsworth, of Angola, and W. R. Hendrick, of Mishawaka, and a speech from O. A. Burgess, of Chicago, the same being interspersed with music and other exercises. The total attendance from abroad is estimated at 700, the largest religious gathering ever held in La Porte. All portions of Indiana are represented, and there are a number of celebrities present from the adjoining States. The convention will adjourn to-morrow evening.

The Milligan Case—Lutheran Church Session—Death from Injuries in July.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The time for filing the appeal bond in the famous Milligan case having expired, final judgment in the case for $5 and costs has been entered against the following defendants: Alvin P. Hovey, Benjamin J. Spooner, Richard P. DeHart, Henry Zumro, James R. Bratton, Thomas W. Bennett and Reuben F. Williams. The amount of costs in the suit have not yet been ascertained, but they will approximate $1,500.

The regular annual session of the Middle District of the German Lutheran Church assembled at St. Paul's Church, in this city, this morning. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Professor Mather, of St. Louis, President of the General Synod. The meeting is one of the largest ever held, and the sessions will continue until Tuesday next, and promise to be of more than ordinary interest to the Church.

Christopher C. Miller had a difficulty with his son, John, on July 20, and during the melee was struck on the head with a club, which fractured his skull, from the effects of which he will probably die during the night.

A Railway Project.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, in the interest of the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad Company. A large delegation from Orange, Washington, Jackson, Jennings, Bartholomew, Decatur, Union, and Dubois Counties were present. Speeches were made by Hon. G. N. Carlton, President, and others. Stock subscriptions to the amount of $500,000 has already been secured in Indiana, and $400,000 more was pledged by the delegates present. The work will be commenced at Evansville during the present month, and the whole line, from Evansville to Bellefontaine, will be completed in thirty months. Seymour will be the end of the two divisions. The company's principal office will be located here.

A Murder Discovered.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 9.—A brutal murder committed about two miles west of Hazleton, on the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad, on the night of July 31, was discovered yesterday. A young man named Kemp, aged 19 years, beat out the brains of one Hilderbecker, to keep him from complaining of Kemp for false pretences. [illegible] the murderer was suspected he confessed, and pointed out the body, which was nearly devoured by buzzards. Both were residents of Gibson County, near Lynnville. Kemp was sent to Princeton jail, the murder having occurred in Gibson County.

Convention of Instructors of the Blind.

[illegible] Instructors of the Blind to-day, a resolution offered by Mr. White, disapproving of the proposed University and Printing House for the blind at Washington, was adopted unanimously.

A favorable resolution was offered in reference to the American Printing House for the blind at Louisville.

A resolution disapproving of the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind in the same institution was referred to a committee.

THE LABOR AGITATION.

Proceedings of the Labor Congress at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The address of Richard F. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Congress, says that three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, and over one hundred charters have been issued; also, that nineteen charters have been issued from the President's office to places where no State organizations existed. The President suggested several questions for discussion by the congress, and exhorted the members to consider all matters of interest to workingmen with calmness, sound judgment, and a spirit of kindness and harmony. He also stated that during the past year, the action of both the National and State Legislatures has been quite encouraging, and that State Conventions had incorporated in their platforms at least a portion of the principles advocated by the workingmen.

Resolutions were offered calling on workingmen in every section to organize labor unions, and to take out charters from this body until there is a sufficient number in each State to create and support a State organization, pledging themselves to support their principles at the ballot-box, and urging upon the Presidents of National, International, Trade, and Co-operative Associations, the propriety of calling at an early day a National Trade Assembly, to be composed of delegates, for a purely industrial organization.

A resolution was adopted for a committee of three to prepare an address and petition to the Federal Congress for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati stated that he had been instructed by a large percentage of the laboring people of Ohio, to urge upon the National Labor Union the necessity for providing some plan of organization.

Horace H. Day, of New York, offered a resolution, extending the time for the assembling of the convention for the purpose of nominating candidates of the National Labor party, to the third Wednesday of January, 1872. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to a committee.

Mrs. Willard, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the rights of women to equal pay with men for equal work; whereupon Mr. Harr, of Pennsylvania, after a little discussion, offered the following, which was adopted, greatly to the satisfaction of Mrs. Willard:

Resolved, That this convention cheerfully recognizes the right of women everywhere to learn and engage in any profession, trade, or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men.

A communication was received from miners of Massillon, Ohio, asking for some plan by which workingmen may be organized under the Union; which was placed on file.

Meeting of the Labor Reform State Central Committee of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Labor Reform State Central Committee met this afternoon, to determine the time and place of holding a State Convention.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Wendell Phillips participated, and advised the committee to wait until the other parties had acted. The Chairman asked Mr. Phillips if he would accept a nomination for Governor tendered by the Labor Reform party. To which Mr. Phillips replied that he would not; that the party could take up a much better man, if it played its cards well, and draw more strength out of both parties.

In answer to a question whether General Butler would take the nomination in advance of the Republican Convention, Mr. Cummings said General Butler agreed with the party in its ideas, but had given no pledges, directly or indirectly, to secure the labor nomination. He asked Mr. Butler what he would do if the State Committee sent him a letter, to which he replied that he should not answer it, and he added: "It makes no difference what you do at your convention, or who you nominate. I take your platform."

A motion to postpone action until after other conventions were held prevailed, and the committee adjourned to meet on August 30.

WISCONSIN.

The Improvement Arbitration—State Teachers' Certificates—Arrest of Horse Thieves.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—The arbitrators of the claims of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company on account of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement—Colonel W. Larrabee, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, and Paul Dillingham, accompanied by Hon. E. W. Keyes, attorney for the government, and B. J. Stevens, Vice President of the company; also, by Hon. M. L. Martin, of Green Bay, and Hon. P. Sawyer, of Oshkosh—arrived here by the Northwestern Railroad from Lodi, last evening, having left Green Bay on Friday noon and come by steamer to Merrimack on the Wisconsin River. They only ran day times, and made stoppages at Appleton, Oshkosh, Berlin, Montello, and Portage, at the latter place passing through the canal uniting the Fox and Wisconsin. The locks and other improvements by the way were carefully examined. Those of the party who had never been over the route before expressed themselves agreeably surprised, especially with the capacity of the Upper Fox. The Arbitrators will remain here several days, pursuing their investigations.

Professors Graham, Albee, and Kerr, the committee to examine applicants for State teachers' certificates, have agreed to recommend fifteen out of the twenty examined.

Mr. Case, of Baraboo, on August 7 arrested two desperate characters near Spring Green, Sauk County, who had a wagon and pair of harness belonging to him, stolen from Baraboo on August 6. Also a pair of horses and some other goods. All were taken to Baraboo. Mr. Case was seriously injured in effecting the arrest.

False Imprisonment—Fatal Accident—Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—J. J. Brookman, travelling agent for a New York house, to-day commenced proceedings against the proprietor of the Newhall House for false imprisonment. The proprietor caused his arrest, last week, on suspicion that a check for $100 deposited by him, and upon which he had drawn $25, was a forgery.

William Hill was so badly crushed by a tree he was felling near his residence, on the outskirts of the Fourth Ward, that he died yesterday.

Countess Van Herrig, of the Arion Concert Saloon, was last night robbed of jewelry and dresses valued at $600.

NEW YORK.

Review of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

ANOTHER STREET-CAR TRAGEDY.

Complaint by Employes of the Erie Railway.

Death of the One Hundredth Victim of the Westfield Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The matter most discussed to-day was the statement, made on the authority of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., that the balance of the government 5 per cent bonds, about $120,000,000, had been taken by their firm in London, in conjunction with London and Continental bankers. It is understood that Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. are to have associated with them, in this transaction, some leading bankers of London and the Continent of Europe. The announcement that the loan had been placed exercised considerable influence on the course of speculation in Wall street. Gold declined to 111⅞, the foreign exchanges were weak and lower, and stocks advanced on the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS.

The leading speculative shares were quite buoyant at times, and a considerable advance in prices was made. Late in the day, however, there was a general reaction from the highest point, on the announcement that the principal railroads in the West had made a large reduction in the freight tariff. The movement was chiefly in Western Union, Ohio & Mississippi, The Northwestern shares, Union Pacific, Erie, New York Central stock and scrip, Lake Shore, Wabash, Reading, and Pacific Mail were strong.

THE MONEY MARKET

was a little more active, but without change in rates, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent on call, and 5 to 7 per cent for prime business paper.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong, and advanced, notwithstanding the decline in the price of gold. The Assistant Treasurer to-day received proposals for government bonds to the amount of $[illegible], at prices ranging from 114.39½ to 121.99. Only $[illegible] were awarded at 111.[illegible]. The closing quotations of Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Pacific Central gold bonds, [illegible]; Union Pacific stock, [illegible]; Land grants, 94½; Incomes, [illegible]; gold bonds, 88.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and heavy to the close of the day, at 109½ to 109⅝ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 109⅞ to 110 for sight. The demand from importers is very light, as their payments for duties are heavy, and absorb their surplus cash for the time being. Some sales are being made on time. The steamship Parthia sailed to-day with $[illegible], and the Wisconsin with $[illegible], making the total shipments of specie [illegible].

THE GOLD MARKET

was firm early in the day, but afterward declined, on a report that bonds were higher in London. The price opened at 112⅛, declined to 111⅞, and closed, at 3 p. m., at 111⅞. The rates paid for borrowing were 1, flat, and 1-64 to 4 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 111⅞ to 112 at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour continue dull and weak. Receivers find it difficult to dispose of supplies now coming forward, without further concessions in prices, and this they are not willing to do, in view of losses already entailed upon millers.

The wheat market was dull. Winter wheats were scarce, and ruled firm with a fair export demand; but spring growths did not seem to be much wanted.

Corn was firm and active. Receipts were but moderate, and the demand active and general.

[To the Associated Press.]

RAILROAD TROUBLES AT JAMAICA, L. I.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Directors of the South Side Railroad, of Long Island, yesterday resolved to sustain the officers of the company in stopping but two trains a day at that place until the Trustees of the village yield in the existing dispute. A new line has been surveyed, and the company will probably soon build half a mile of new road, and leave Jamaica half a mile west of the road.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention meets on September 28.

ACQUITTAL.

Bernard Mooney was to-day acquitted by the jury in the Court of General Sessions. A few days since he pleaded guilty to the same offence, and was sentenced to four years at Sing Sing; but subsequently, claiming he did not understand the plea, was allowed to retract it.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

Captain James Smith, of the American ship Ne Plus Ultra, gave bail, to-day, for cruel treatment of seamen.

PERSONAL.

Governor Evans, of Colorado, sailed for Europe to-day.

PEACHES.

Three hundred and thirty-three car loads and 13,500 crates of peaches arrived to-day and yesterday.

THE ITALIANS DISAPPOINTED.

There is displeasure expressed among the Italians of the refusal of the Mayor to review their forthcoming procession.

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

E. P. Stratton, United States Inspector, yesterday spent the entire day in examining the boilers of boats running on the Staten Island ferry. By his inspection of the boiler of the Northfield, he discovered that the gauge of the latter was wrong.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Another death from the Westfield explosion is reported at Bellevue Hospital, to-night, making the total number 100.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the victims of the Westfield disaster, was, to-day, found floating in the East River near the scene of the explosion.

The Westfield is being fitted up, and will be in readiness to resume her trips in two weeks.

John Watson died yesterday, from wounds received by the explosion of the Westfield. Twenty-three patients are yet in the hospital.

The Coroner's inquest commenced to-day, in the Westfield disaster. Julius Raymond testified that his father was killed by the explosion. He was certain that he was the only person in the engine-room for about ten minutes before the explosion. He observed the steam gauge just before the explosion, but did not notice the figures.

Robert Gillan and Charles Ettrick, passengers on the Westfield, testified that they heard no steam blown off.

Louis Filock was about 100 yards from the Westfield at the time of the explosion. He did not hear any steam blown off. He had occasionally seen Engineer Robinson on the boat of the ship. Did not see him on that day.

Michael J. Melan, a passenger, was blown overboard. He saw the engineer on board, and his back was against the gentlemen's cabin in the forward part of the boat. His feet were on a seat. This was about five minutes before the explosion. The engineer was about 75 feet from the engine room. He recognized the engineer since, and is sure it is the same man he saw asleep. Saw him at the investigation to-day.

Upon the conclusion of Melan's testimony, the inquest adjourned until to-morrow.

Inspectors Boole and Hill continued the investigation of the explosion to-day. Inspector Matthews admitted that Inspectors deputized their work to clerks, who gave certificates in the name of the Inspectors. Inspectors do not go inside of boilers to test them.

Mr. Belknap said that Matthews was a good engineer.

ANOTHER STREET-CAR TRAGEDY.

The inquest held yesterday in the case of John Deltour, who died of injuries received by falling from a street car, showed that Deltour was accidentally pushed from the car, owing to a disturbance between the driver and rougha on the front platform. Beyond this nothing was developed, and no clue obtained to the identity of the assailants.

DISCOVERY OF PRECIOUS METALS.

A large deposit of copper, silver, and some gold has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Barnes' Brothers, Ledyard, Conn.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

John H. Horn, second officer of the steamer Sherman, died to-day, at the Quarantine Hospital, from yellow fever.

COMPROMISE WITH A SMUGGLER.

In the case of Wm. C. Beare, a merchant of this city, charged with smuggling silks and laces, Collector Murphy recommended a compromise on payment of $14,000. Beare was accused of smuggling goods amounting to $100,000, and held in bail of $50,000.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Several deaths are reported from the excessive heat.

THE DRUGGISTS.

The board of examination for licensing druggists and druggist clerks, in reply to a remonstrance of certain graduates in pharmacy, say that the law does not grant them the power to make exceptions in any case.

CHILDREN COMING WEST.

The Children's Aid Society sent out a delegation of 134 persons to Washington, Ill., yesterday. Others will follow in about two weeks.

PRINTING THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

The city accounts are in the hands of the printers, and will be issued next week. They will make a book of upward of 3,000 pages, and contain the names of all the persons employed in the various courts and municipal departments, with full explanations, defending the action of the Mayor and Comptroller in reference to signing warrants for disbursement of money.

ERIE SALARIES.

The employes of the Erie Railway are complaining through the newspapers that their meagre salaries have been cut down 10 per cent, and that Fisk is robbing their families to increase his ill-gotten gains.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	[illegible]	Clear
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh	Clear
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth, Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Th'y
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Cl'dy
Omaha, Neb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear
Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	Gen'l	Clear
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh	Clear
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	Gen'l	Fair
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk	Clear
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Clear
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	Calm	Fair
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen'l	Clear

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The barometer is somewhat lower at the Rocky Mountain stations than on Tuesday afternoon. The area of low pressure, then in New York, is now east of Maine. The area of high barometer, that was then advancing over Illinois and Michigan, is now central over Ohio, and the pressure has begun to fall from Illinois to Lake Superior and westward. The temperature has risen very generally from Illinois to Pennsylvania, and southward to the Gulf. It has fallen on the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds have to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with clear and dry weather. Partially cloudy and clear weather is also reported westward to the Mississippi. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather exists in North and South Carolina, and it is also threatening over Iowa and Minnesota, with south and southeasterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States till Thursday evening. The low pressure in the Northwest will probably, in that State, extend eastward to the lower lakes, with local storms from Missouri to Michigan, and northwestward. The barometer will probably fall somewhat in the Gulf States, with threatening weather, and with rain on the immediate coast during the day. Threatening weather in the Carolinas will probably extend northeastward over the ocean.

LOUISIANA.

Rival Republican State Conventions—Warmoth Head Out.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—At an early hour this morning, a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom House building, where the Republican Convention convened.

About 9 o'clock two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with two Gatling guns, under command of Captain Smith, arrived. The troops marched in and stacked arms in the hall at the head of the steps of the Canal street entrance. A large number of Deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom House. No one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard.

At half-past 10 Governor Warmoth, accompanied by General Campbell, Senator Pinchback, and about 80 followers, some with and some without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the hall, but were stopped by the Deputy Marshals and informed that no one was permitted to pass until the hour for opening the convention.

Warmoth expressed his indignation. He mounted the chair and said: "Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the convention, I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's Hall and hold the convention there."

The speech was received with cheers and a few hisses.

Warmoth descended from the chair and proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from the carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall.

At 12 o'clock the convention was called to order. Mr. Masters, of Carroll Parish, was elected temporary Chairman. Warmoth, Pinchback, Dalgren, and Judge Dibble denounced the United States officers, Dibble characterizing the Custom House convention as a body of administration favorites, guarded by bayonets and lawless tyranny.

Pinchback said: "Is it possible we are to be put down by the government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner the government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better."

Permanent organization was made, with Pinchback as President, and the convention adjourned to 7:30 p. m., to meet at Turner Hall.

Packard called the Custom House convention to order at 12 o'clock; J. H. Burch, colored, presiding.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of Warmoth delegates in several parishes and five out of fifteen city wards.

Speeches were delivered by Postmaster Lowell, Dunn, Carter, Ingraham, Hardy; and others, all exceedingly bitter on Warmoth, and the majority accusing him of being recreant to every trust and an enemy to the Republican party.

The committee reported resolutions guaranteeing a place in the free schools to every child; approving the limitation of the State debt to $25,000,000; calling on the Governor to preserve the peace; declaring that Governor Henry Warmoth no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party; instructing delegates to vote for U. S. Grant for nomination at the next Republican Convention; declaring the New Orleans *Republican* no longer the organ of the Republican party, and asking the administration to withdraw the Federal printing, and thanking President Grant for his promptness in protecting them.

All the Federal officials were re-elected on the Central Committee.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The troops on duty were procured from General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, on a requisition from the United States Marshal.

The Warmoth Convention is now in session at Turner Hall.

MINNESOTA.

The Crops Damaged by Rains—Editorial Excursionists—Railroad Contract—Vice President Colfax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, August 9.—The excessively heavy rains of the past few days have materially damaged the prospects of the harvest. Every day since Saturday last violent storms have visited this portion of the State, accompanied by high winds, which deluged the ground with water, rendering it impracticable to use the reaping machines, and saturating cut grain in shocks and stacks. Accounts from harvesters, in consequence, are very gloomy.

A special train went to-day to the end of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, to meet the editorial excursionists on their return from Winnipeg. The party is expected to arrive here early to-morrow morning.

The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Directors have let a contract to Degraff, Crooks & Co., for building the line from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd Point, where the Northern Pacific crosses the Mississippi. They do the work, including the track-laying, for $8,300 per mile, and agree to have it completed by December 1.

Vice President Colfax is expected at this city on Saturday, to join an excursion of the Directors over the Northern Pacific Railroad on Monday next.

UTAH.

Steamer Launched—The Bigamy Suit.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 9.—The small steamer Lady of the Lake, recently purchased by John W. Young, in New York, was successfully launched to-day.

The Hawkins adultery case, now before Judge McKean, has created great excitement among the Mormons. This is the first case of bigamy ever entered by a Mormon woman. It is generally believed that, should she succeed, others will take similar action.

The City and County Election at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The city and county election took place on yesterday. The official majorities are as follows: Charles Speck, Democrat, Presiding Judge of the County Court, 1,661; W. H. Heath, Republican, Auditor, 1,084. For District Judges—John H. Fiese, Republican, 570; John D. Finney, Democrat, 201; John Busby, Democrat, 234; Philip Stremmel, Republican, 128; Joseph L. Hyatt, Democrat, 248; Robert C. Allen, Republican, 20. Robert F. Wingate, Republican member of the lower house of the Legislature, ran in the Eleventh District, without opposition, receiving 1,365 votes.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Wednesday, August 9:

McMullin court, 114 ft w of Fisk st, n f, 24¾x100 ft; July 31	$600
Ridgeville road, 70 ft s of Keenon st, e f, 24x100 ft; March 29	587
Leavitt st, 115 ft n of South Park st, e f, 24x100 ft; Aug. 3	400
Larrabee st, 183 3-5 ft n of North av, w f, 24x125 ft; Aug. 8	3,000
Hull st, 75 ft n of Linden st, e f, 25x71 1-6 ft; Aug. 7	300
Grant place, 140 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 48x124 ft; Aug. 7	7,500
Lincoln av, 94 4-10 ft n w of Sedgwick st, s w f, 24x49 ft; May 18	3,000
Mohawk st, 196¼ ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x127 ft; July 20	1,000
West Polk st, 48 ft e of Morgan st, s f, 24x80 ft; July 17	1,200
Hoyne st, s w cor of Ewing place, e f, 50x150 ft; July 8	2,750
Jones st, 96 ft e of Mulligan st, w f, 24x120 ft; June 13, 1870	700
Kansas st, 75 ft w of Throop st, n f, 25x109 9-10 ft; Aug. 9	1,400
Blue Island av, 91 ft s w of Sixteenth st, s e f, 24x100 ft; Aug. 9	1,100
Gurley st, 240¾ ft w of Blue Island av, n f, 25x80 ft; Aug. 7	1,500
Robey st, 127 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 24x125¼ ft; July 27	1,650
Langley st, near Ellis Park, e f, 33x200 ft; Aug. 9	8,000
Larrabee st, 104 ft n of Hobbie st, w f, 24x100 ft; July 7, 1870	300
Larrabee st, near Menominee st, e f, 31x122 ft; Aug. 1	1,600
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
On street next west of Langley st, and 119¼ ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 119 48-100x139 9-10 ft; July 22	4,700
Ingleside av, 264 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 24x115 ft; Aug. 7	500
San Francisco av, 215 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 75x125 ft; July 27	400
Washington st, 200 ft s of Fiftieth st, w f, 100x125 ft; July 24	6,250
WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.	
Adams st, s of California st, n f, 25x125 ft; July 27	900

THAT METEOR AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In answer to "W. T. O.'s" request, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, for confirmatory information of the meteor seen by him on the evening of the 6th inst., I have to state that, at about the hour named, on the evening in question, I saw what was undoubtedly the same meteoric exhibition. It was in the eastern sky, and at an elevation of about 40°; but, instead of moving in a direction from northwest to southeast, as stated by W. T. O., seemed to be going from southeast to northwest. Its line of light was about 12° or 15° in length, and presented a brilliant white appearance, though by no means so marked or noted as others I have seen.

The sky was clear and free from clouds, and a stiff, pleasant breeze was blowing from the southwest at the time. Respectfully, B. W. B.

AUSTIN, Aug. 9, 1871.

COAL.

The Troubles in the Connellsville Coal Region.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

We have already announced to our readers the fact that a "strike" has occurred among the miners employed in the Connellsville coal region, and that, as one of the results thereof, an attempt at assassination had been made.

A gentleman conversant with the matter, and who managed a leading company in the region aforesaid, called upon us last evening, and furnished the following in relation to the history and progress of the strike: It was originated by "outside miners," or those from the Monongahela River region, who were out of employment, and who acted at the dictation of the Miners' Union of the anthracite region. A "strike" has thus been started in our heretofore peaceful mining district. In the Connellsville region the miners are constantly employed from day to day the whole year round, and up to this time have been satisfied with the wages, which are the same to-day as were paid four years ago, when, as our readers know, the cost of living was considerably higher than now, and the price of coke is to-day at least twenty per cent lower than at that time. So much for the prices paid the miners of this district.

On the Monongahela River, and at other points, owing to the uncertainty of navigation and the miners not being constantly employed, they obtain, while employed, high wages, but often have to seek other places during low water, when no coal can be transported. When thus idle they naturally drift to where employment is obtainable, and this invariably brings them into the Connellsville region, where, as before stated, work is almost always obtainable. Owing to the drawing off of the water in pool No. 1, the river miners have been thrown out of employment, and have

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sought work in the Connellsville region. Succeeding in this and having unions in full blast in the Monongahela region, they have been endeavoring to extend the influence of the same into the Connellsville region. So far their efforts have been productive of a strike, turmoil, and attempted assassination, the latter being made last Friday night upon men who refused to join the Union. These men are in the employ of the Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company, and there can be no doubt that the attempt was made to take the life of one of them.

Yesterday a meeting of all the consumers of Connellsville coke, in Pittsburgh, with representatives from other points, and also all the manufacturers of Connellsville coke, met in this city, and resolved that they would hold out against this strike to the bitter end; that they will never consent to any body of irresponsible men controlling their mines; that they will never see their men underpaid or suffer from want; but that they will not submit to the dictation of an organization which heretofore has wrought misery and discomfort to all who have joined it; that if, as they say, it is a fight between capital and labor, and they boast that they have some millions in the treasury, with such a sum of money they can buy any quantity of coal lands in our vicinity, and work them independently and in their own behalf, which would enable them to derive the supposed fabulous profits they allege manufacturers now secure; that they will blow out the furnaces before they will submit to the exorbitant demands of the "strikers"—which is but the precursor of further "lockouts."

The meeting was held at the office of Messrs. Shoenberger & Co., on Water street, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., presiding, and the action noted above was unanimous, those acquiescing representing all the blast furnaces about Pittsburgh.

We would here remark that the Connellsville coal is entirely different in process of mining from that in the Monongahela region and in this vicinity, inasmuch as the veins are larger and the coal softer, which requires no skilled labor. The places of the strikers can be supplied easily with ordinary labor, and measures have already been taken to that end. Men will be put to work in the mines where the "strikers" are out, and as soon as they join the Union their places will be filled by new comers, and in this way the manufacturers expect to overcome their adversaries.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Wife Shoots Her Husband's Mistress.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 1.

Mrs. Julia E. Savier arrived here yesterday, from Carson, and took rooms at the Yosemite House. Her husband, N. J. Savier, a telegraph operator, was boarding at the Grand Hotel, in Room 26, with a woman named Julia Lake, who was registered as his wife, and who is *enceinte* by him. Mrs. Savier first proceeded to the office of her husband, armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and, upbraiding him for his conduct, threatened to shoot him. The gun was taken from her and she was apparently pacified. Her husband accompanies her to the hotel, where, breaking away from him, she entered the room occupied by Mrs. Lake, exclaiming: "You are sick, are you; I will make you sicker," and fired three times with a pistol, one bullet taking effect in the abdomen, one in the thigh, and another in the shoulder.

WHO SHE WAS.

Julia Lake, the victim of this terrible affray, is of small stature, about 31 years old, and of pleasing appearance. She has been twice married—first to Joseph Coddington, who died, when she was united to Gus Lake, now in White Pine, but who is said to have neglected her since he lost the situation of Deputy Warden at the State Prison at Carson, Nevada. She was born in Tennessee, and has two children by her first husband, of 9 and 11 years of age. She has the best care at the hotel where she is now lying.

Mrs. Savier, the avenging wife, was at once arrested and lodged in prison. She is suffering from heart disease, and is attended by Dr. Ruggles. Her mother, from Placerville, comes to-morrow, and also her brother, who is a dentist in Carson. She was formerly Mrs. Seely, of Placerville, and was divorced from her husband in 1867. She is a daughter of F. W. Glenn, and has been married four years to Savier. She speaks well of his treatment of her, but says that she was in feeble health, and he became enamored of another woman. She is 40 years old, and has been keeping a photographic gallery at Carson, but has been too sick of late to attend to it. He left her only six weeks since, but has been intimate with Mrs. Lake for more than a year.

The erring husband has been arrested, and also lodged in jail, charged with being accessory to his wife's crime. A *habeas corpus* was applied for, to-day, in his case, but denied by Judge Booker. He expresses much regard for his wounded paramour and regret for her suffering. He is said to be a steady and attentive telegraphic operator, though an unfaithful husband, and too susceptible to the charms of a pretty woman. He is about 35 years of age, and bears his painful situation bravely. A letter, [illegible] case is a letter written to Carson, in which this expression occurs: "If wife comes here she will be killed."

Mrs. Lake has small features, brown hair, and black eyes, and seems plucky under her misfortunes. Mrs. Savier is a brunette, has black eyes and hair, and is large in stature.

Savier is accused by his wife of being accessory to her mad act, which he denies. He visited her this evening, and she displayed great affection for him, and said that she always meant to have taken care of his bastard child for him. He replied that, if Julia lived, he would live with her (his wife); and if she died, he would not return to his wife.

He afterward paid a visit to his mistress, accompanied by two officers. She did not display toward him the warm feeling exhibited by his wife. Two of the balls have been extracted—the third remains. She sleeps, but spits blood. Her case to-night seems hopeless, though Dr. Samuel Langton, her physician, says she may live for thirty-six hours.

TERRIFIC STORM.

A Deluge of Ice—Hail as Large as Goose Eggs—Wind Blowing a Hurricane—Waterspout on Lake Minnetonka.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, August 8.

We learn from passengers on the evening train on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, that a tremendous hailstorm occurred at and above Delano, yesterday afternoon, which extended as far down as Lake Minnetonka.

At Delano there was an awful shower of hail-stones, such as had never been witnessed before in that section. Many of the stones were as large as a goose egg. The trees were stripped of their foliage, and it is presumed great damage was done to the grain and vegetable crops. How far the storm extended to the northwest our informant is unable to state. One of the hailstones, picked up by one of the passengers, was nearly seven inches in circumference. He put it in his pocket, and when he arrived in St. Paul, nearly fifty miles distant, it was about the size of a robin's egg.

At Lake Minnetonka the storm was the most severe that ever visited that section. According to our informant, the sky was suddenly overcast with dense clouds, almost shutting out the light of day. The pleasure seekers, of which there were quite a large number at the Lake, only had time to seek shelter when the storm of wind and hail was upon them. The wind blew a perfect gale, accompanied by a continuous fall of hail, many of these being of immense size—fully as large as goose eggs. After the storm was ended, several of these hailstones were gathered, and a sample one found to weigh six ounces and a half.

While the storm was in its fury, a strange phenomenon, for this section of the country, was witnessed on the lake—a huge waterspout—which formed near the centre of the lake, when, the wind striking it, it was rapidly driven over to the opposite shore, along which it moved with great rapidity, with a sort of whirling motion. Three or four times the force of the wind flattened the spout, but it almost immediately re-formed and commenced its forward whirling motion. This lasted some twenty minutes, and the storm just one hour.

Our informant was unable to give any estimate of damage in that vicinity, his observation being limited to the shore of the lake and a few rods on each side of the railroad, as he was coming in on the cars, but from his description we are led to expect wide devastation.

M. C. EAMES is the authorized circulator of THE TRIBUNE *in the city. With a well-organized corps of carriers he is able to* GUARANTEE *a prompt and early delivery of* THE TRIBUNE, *both DAILY and Sunday. Orders for subscription should be left at* THE TRIBUNE *Counting Rooms, or directed to M. C. EAMES, Room 20, Reynolds' Block.*

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Regular Convocation of ILLINOIS COUNCIL PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, A. and A. Rite Masons, at Masonic Temple, this (Thursday) evening. Also, at the same time, a Special Assembly of VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE PERFECTION, for work.
JAMES H. PADDOCK, S. P. G. M.
G. W. BARNARD, T. P. G. M.

Masonic.

The Regular Convocation of ILLINOIS COUNCIL OF PRINCES OF JERUSALEM will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance requested. By order of the S. P. G. M.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

Masonic.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, 409, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Thursday) evening, at Sibley Hall, 93 Dearborn-st., for business and work. Brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
LISLE BURNAM, Secretary.

INKS, ETC.

Writing Fluid, Inks, &c.

Sanford's combined Writing and Copying Fluid; Excelsior Writing Fluid; Carmine, Violet, Purple, Green, Red, and Black Inks, Mucilage, and Sealing Wax, are the best used. SANFORD MFG. CO., 13 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Styles, at BISHOP & BARNES', Fashionable Hatters, 115 Lake-st.

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DR. J. B. WALKER,

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TURKISH TOWELS.

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Will offer on Thursday morning, August 10, SPECIAL BARGAINS in

TURKISH BATHING TOWELS.

Plain Brown at 25c, 40c, and 50c each.
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Plain White at 40c and 50c each.

The above Goods are offered at GREAT SACRIFICE to close out.

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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

A quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Caledonian Hall, in Metropolitan Block, August 10, at 8 p. m., sharp. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of members as business of importance will be transacted.
JOHN McARTHUR, President.
JOHN STEWART, Secretary.

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Are requested to send their claims to the undersigned. A dividend will be made about Sept. 1.
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[illegible]

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The Thirty-second Semi-Annual Session opens on Monday, September 4, 1871.

For catalogue address MOTHER M. ANGELA, Superior St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

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COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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On the first Monday of September, 1871, the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, will open a boarding school, pleasantly situated, within a few minutes walk of the Kankakee City Railroad Station. The establishment is large, commodious, and fitted up in a style of comfort and elegance. It offers peculiar advantages to young ladies wishing to acquire a finished English education and a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages.

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Catalogues can be had at the N. W. National Bank.

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The swift, iron side-wheel steamer

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MCGREGOR, Master, will call at Marquette regularly for balance of season, leaving on the morning of the 15th and 29th, and 7th, 14th, and 28th August. Passengers going by this route will find first-class accommodations, combined with speed and comfort. Returning, will call at Sault St. Marie, connecting with boats for Duluth and South Shore Points.
T. B. SPEAR & CO., Agents, Marquette.

GENERAL NOTICES.

DECATUR & STATE LINE RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Decatur & State Line Railway, Room 18, Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., for the construction of the Masonry for the Bridge at Kankakee River for said Railway, until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, August 12, 1871.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office after Monday, August 7, 1871. The right is reserved to reject all bids.

Proposals will be addressed to F. R. WINSTON, President. S. E. CARTER, Chief Engineer.
Chicago, August 5, 1871.

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Two first-class, thoroughly posted, and superior men wanted. Address, with reference, G 72, Tribune office.

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Chicago, August 8, 1871.

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Lehigh Lump	$11.00
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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For the Week Ending Aug. 9.

EDITORIALS: Encouraging Manufactures—The Illinois Rates—Railroad Charges—The Governor and the Execution of the Laws—The Population of Chicago—A Democratic Gambit—The Election of 1871—Railroads and the Laws.

THE FARM AND GARDEN: Western Kansas—Settlements of the Plains—Growing and Feeding Stock—Shooting Buffalo—Prairie Dogs—Approaching the Mountains.

THE APIARY: Are the Plains a Good Place for Bees—Apiaries in Kansas City—How to Avoid Flowers on the Plains—Irrigation at Greeley—Bee-Keeping—Beehives in Colorado—A New Honey Plant.

LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: Paralyzed Infused Leg—Distemper and Glanders—Francis's Case of Infection.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS: Some Trial of Reapers and Mowers and Plows under the Auspices of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society.

HORTICULTURE: Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society—Fine Exhibition of Fruit—The Grape and Apple Crop.

FAIR LIST FOR 1871: State, District, County, and Town Fairs to be held the Coming Autumn.

GLEANINGS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

THE WATERING PLACES: Gain Among the Gentlemen.

THE AMERICAN LADY: A Chicago Story. By Fa[illegible]. Author of "John Bull," &c.

A WRESTLE WITH NIAGARA: Third Description of the Recent Disaster at the Canadian Falls.

THE INTERNATIONAL: Statement of Principles and Purposes by a Secretary—The Society in America.

POISON: The Wharton Case—Young Wharton's Relations Dissolved—A Mother Poisons Three Children.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED CHILDREN: Statement of the Doctor who Witnessed their death.

THE BUFFENBURGH SENSATION: History of Old Peter Buffenbargh's Romantic Marriage—His Wandering, Young Wife—His Mysterious Illness and Death, and Speedy Marriage of the Widow with a New York Journalist—Card from the Second Husband.

THE CENSUS: Population of the Largest One Hundred and Thirty-four Cities of the United States.

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MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

The above goods are pronounced by the following disinterested judges at the following exhibitions to be

The Best in the World,

Having received First Prize Medals for

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"

At Grand International Exposition, Paris, 1867.
" " " London, 1862.
" " " Havre, 1868.
" " " Hamburg, 1863.
Of the Netherlands, at Amsterdam, 1869.

Also, at State Agricultural, American Institute, and Maryland Institute Fairs.

Receiving Medals and Diplomas at every instance where exhibited in competition with goods of other manufacturers the world over.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Be sure you get the above goods.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent,
108 South Water-st., Chicago.
WM. DURYEA, General Agent,
49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Tent Poles.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 26, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. Thursday, the [illegible] day of August, 1871, for furnishing at this Depot, five thousand (5,000) sets of Common "A" Tent Poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions and further information apply at this office.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Tent Poles."

By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. H. HOYT,
Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 2, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until three (3) o'clock p. m., on the 1st day of September, 1871, for furnishing 500 cords of stone at Muskegon Harbor, Michigan.

Bids must be made on forms furnished from this office.

For all information apply to this office.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stone at Muskegon, Mich.," and addressed to
D. C. FARQUHAR,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals will be received until the [illegible] day of proposal month, for the construction of the Atchison Branch of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway, between the main line of said railway, west of Plattsburgh, Mo., and the Missouri River opposite Atchison, Kansas.

Such proposals to embrace the entire work to be done upon said line, including grading, bridging, ties, side depots and water tanks, furnishing the and laying track—iron joints and spikes to be furnished by the company.

Profile and estimates of above line will be found at the office of James N. Burnes, Vice President, Weston, Missouri, to whom all bids should be addressed until the day above fixed.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
S. M. SEYMOUR,
Chicago, August 8, 1871. Chief Engineer.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,
266 Randolph-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing, between E. P. Monroe and F. S. Kellogg, under the firm name of E. P. MONROE & CO., was dissolved on the 30th day of July, 1871, by mutual consent. F. S. Kellogg is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, and will continue the business of Agricultural Implements and Seeds at the old stand, No. 58 Lake-st.
E. P. MONROE,
F. S. KELLOGG.
Chicago, August 4, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

188 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, August 8, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between L. Hobson and the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, said Hobson having purchased my interest, and he will pay all debts of the firm.
GEORGE CHILD.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Dyer, Smith & Co., and doing business at 124 Lake-st., is dissolved.
THOS. F. DYER,
J. WASHINGTON SMITH.

TOILETINE.

LADIES.

TOILETINE is an exquisite Powder for the complexion, unlike any other in every respect, producing, by its application, a bloom to the cheek, so that the fact is undetected. Price, 50c per box.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On first-class Chicago City property. Fireproof bonds. BEARD, COE, 91 Washington-st.

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES,

ADDRESS
VICTOR SCALE CO.,
MOLINE, ILL.
Chicago House, 136 State-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES**

OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871.

HISTORY OF THE BRIDEWELL QUESTION.

The Common Council meet again to-night for the purpose of acting on the Mayor's nominations for Bridewell Commissioners, with what result remains to be seen. The action of the Council on this matter, up to this time, has been disgraceful in the extreme, and has merited and received the condemnation of every decent and upright citizen in the city.

A short recapitulation of the history of the case from the beginning will furnish the best commentary on the reprehensible conduct of certain Aldermen.

The past management of the Chicago Bridewell, and the condition of the building itself, have reflected no credit on our city or its government. To remedy the latter the tax-payers have advanced something like $400,000 for the purchase of a large tract of ground and the erection of capacious and suitable buildings thereon. The new establishment has been ready for occupancy some time.

Having expended so large a sum for an institution of this kind, the next essential thing was to reform its management. Heretofore it has been "run" by the Common Council. The appointment of Bridewell Keeper, with his deputies and attendants, has been made a part of the patronage of Aldermanic rings, and the profits of the office have been more or less divided among those corrupt rings.

The business of pardoning out prisoners was another sweet morsel of Aldermanic patronage. Aldermen claimed the privilege of releasing any convict they pleased. The Mayor might sign discharges, but Aldermen claimed the prescriptive right of dictating to him whom he must liberate. The Mayor was a mere automaton, or registering machine, for the Aldermen; the whole management of the institution was reduced to a system of Aldermanic patronage conducted in the most corrupt and shameful manner. It is reported, and generally believed, that the scallawag class of Aldermen have been in the habit, for years past, of taking bribes for procuring the release of convicts. But this infamous practice is only one of the abuses that have flourished in connection with the Bridewell.

The better class of citizens determined on reforming the whole thing, and the Cook County delegation, to their credit be it spoken, carried their wishes into effect, by securing the enactment of Ald. Campbell's bill for the reorganization of the Bridewell. The bill was closely modelled after the Detroit House of Correction, which has worked so well and given such general satisfaction in that city.

Several Aldermanic pilgrimages were made to Springfield to defeat the bill, and a few of the Cook delegation seemed disposed to endorse the attempt, but not enough were under scallawag influence to effect their purpose, and the bill became a law of the State. Its main aim was to remove the management and discipline of the institution out of the control of the bummer element of the Common Council; and the whole contest in the Council over the confirmation of the Mayor's nominations is made to defeat this purpose of the law.

If the scallawag gang in the Council are permitted to dictate the appointment of the Commissioners, the old and corrupt condition of things will be continued. The Mayor desires to break up the patronage, releasing, and bribery practices heretofore carried on, by appointing Commissioners who are beyond the influence and control of the bummer and scallawag element, both in and out of the Council.

When the Mayor sent in his first set of appointments, it was instantly and instinctively felt by the dishonest ring that if they were confirmed the old money and vote-making business would be destroyed; both patronage and pelf would be taken away from them. But they dare not avow their real objections and confess the truth; therefore they set up the plea that the appointees were all members of one church, and were Puritans in principle and practice. Finding that this objection, which was false in fact, had but little weight with the public, the next quibble raised was that they were all Republicans, and that one of the Commissioners should be a Democrat.

The Mayor met this objection by sending in the name of Dr. Davis, one of the firmest and most consistent Democrats in the city, and a man of unimpeachable personal integrity, whose great medical skill and deep humanity of feeling fitted him to make a most useful and excellent Commissioner. But the scallawags, under the leadership of a Swiss Copperhead named Schintz, rejected Dr. Davis with arrogant rudeness.

After being deprived of a partisan pretext, the scallawags, under the same Swiss leadership, set up another plea. They revived Know-Nothingism, and demanded that foreigners should be appointed. They must now have—not American citizens, but Irishmen and Germans as such.

For the purpose of depriving these foreign Know-Nothings of this last pretext, the Mayor sent in the name of a most estimable citizen of German birth, a man of fine business qualifications and high integrity of character. But these were precisely the qualities which the scallawags did not want, and Mr. Wahl, a German, suffered the same fate as Dr. Davis, a Democrat, and Colonel Hammond, ex-Alderman Talcott, Murry Nelson, Judge Goodrich, and Mr. Derickson, Republicans. The ring, under the leadership of the Swiss aforesaid, now demand that a majority of the board shall be Catholics, Democrats, and foreigners. They insist on dictating the religion, nativity, and politics of the Commissioners. Not only that, but also their private character, the grade of their honesty, the class of their associates, and the degree of their unfitness for the office. They want Commissioners who are foreigners in principle and prejudice, and not Americanized in feeling. They must also be right on the infallibility and other dogmas of sectarian faith; and above all they must belong to the bummer class who make their living by cheating and plundering the tax-payers.

Such is a plain and unvarnished history of this Bridewell matter, brought down to the last meeting of the Common Council. The question that many citizens are asking, "Have we a Tammany Hall ring in the Council?" we think can be safely answered in the affirmative. The ear-marks are plainly visible, and also the cloven feet.

The Pope rises to explain one particular point concerning the workings of the infallibility dogma. He wishes the *Academia* to draw up some document which shall relieve the monarchs of the earth from the panic in which they are now involved, on account of the sword the Pope is supposed to be holding over them. His Holiness asks the Academy to explain to the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, and to President Thiers, and King Ludwig, to Victor Emanuel, and the rest, that he has no notion of swooping down upon them with a bull, and excommunicating them, as it were, from their thrones. The successor of St. Peter admits that the Popes used to do that way, the so-called rulers of the kingdoms of Europe being merely the Pontiff's puppets, set up by his orders, and dancing when his Cardinals pulled the strings; but, says Pius IX., "The conditions of the times are now changed." If the Emperors and Kings will take a brief look at the situation at Rome they will see that what His Holiness says is true, and cease their trembling.

ANOTHER REAL ESTATE OPERATION.

Eighteen months ago the Board of Public Works advertised for bids for a lot having not less than 300 feet river frontage, [illegible] pumping [illegible] the bids and recommended the purchase of a lot fronting on the river, and on Main and Cologne streets. A person named O'Neill, however, had a lot which he offered for some $40,000 more than the one selected by the Board of Public Works, and in the fall of 1870 the Common Council passed a resolution advising the purchase of the O'Neill lot. The power of selection, however, belongs to the Board of Public Works, and the power of the Council is to approve or reject the recommendation of the former board. The Board of Public Works refusing to recommend the O'Neill lot, the Common Council eventually approved the purchase of the lot on Main street. This action the Mayor vetoed.

New bids were, therefore, invited, and among a number of bids were the following:

C. Hempstead, Lot 7, corner Main and Cologne streets, 349 feet on river, 435 feet on Main street, $38,000.

S. J. Walker, lot 343 feet on river and 450 feet on Ashland avenue, $33,000.

The Board of Public Works, June 12, 1871, communicated copies of the bids to the Council, and say:

"It has been found by computation that the cost of constructing the tunnel to the lot we now recommend is $55,000 more than to the lot which we recommended in a communication to your honorable body August 13, 1870, but in view of the action of the Mayor and Council on that communication, and from a careful consideration of all the other offers made, the board recommend that the lot offered by S. J. Walker," &c.

Here is a remarkable illustration of the way business is done. The two lots are about equal in size. One is completely docked, having a wide street on two sides, and a river front of 349 feet, is adjoining a bridge, and has been selected by the Board of Public Works as the best lot for that purpose. The price is $38,000. The other lot is on the north fork of the South Branch, and is not docked, and the price is $33,000. The difference in cost is $5,000. The first lot is ready for occupancy; the other will cost $25,000 to make it accessible and habitable. But the Board of Public Works distinctly notify the Council that they recommend this lot under coercion, and that it will cost $55,000 more to construct the tunnel to that lot than to the other one. Now let us look at the comparative cost of the two lots:

Walker Lot—Purchase money	$ 33,000
Grading streets and deepening river	25,000
Additional cost of tunnel	55,000
Total cost	$113,000
Main Street Lot—Purchase money	38,000
Difference in cost of lot	$75,000

The committee of the Council have reported in favor of purchasing the Walker lot, notwithstanding the difference in the ultimate cost has been brought officially to their notice by the Board of Public Works. This lot is owned by the same gentleman who owns the addition to Union Park, for which the Council appropriated $100,000 a short time ago, for the first payment thereon. That the Common Council, which put the one job through, will put the other through, we have no doubt; but the honest and respectable members of the Council, and the public generally, with the above facts before them, can judge of the injustice and outrage of the transaction. Mr. Walker is a keen business man; a large and successful speculator in real estate; a man who never goes back on a contract with Aldermen whom he has seen, and never fails to do what he promises. He is one of those men who, when he proposes to do a thing, does it; and, unless there be a sufficient number of the Council who have more regard for the public generally than for Mr. Walker, this operation will be as successful as that of the Union Park swindle.

THE ASIATIC SPECTRE.

Is the cholera coming? This seems to be the question of immediate interest in New York. It is a question which cannot—or at least should not—fail to be carefully considered whenever there are any circumstances threatening in any manner an approach of the dread visitor. This being the case, we are happy to express the opinion that, while a wholesome activity of precaution is always in order, there are really no serious grounds for apprehending a visitation of the pestilence this year. The telegraph told us yesterday that, according to the latest mail advices from Europe, the epidemic was spreading in Russia and Poland, and that it might be expected to reach Eastern Germany within three or four weeks. But the emigration from those countries to America is very slight, and it is not thought, by those who have made a study of the course of cholera as an epidemic, that the disease will reach New York, if at all, before the late fall months, after which it can do little harm. The Board of Health of that city is on the alert, and will take ample precautions. This is a very favorable indication, for several threatened pestilences have been completely averted by energetic precautionary measures. The improvements in medical science, particularly the discovery of valuable disinfectants, have done much to make Asiatic cholera a less fatal disease and less infectious than it was a few years ago. Nevertheless, Chicago will not soon forget the horrors of the fall of 1866, when every citizen came face to face with pestilence, and many were swept away by it—so many, indeed, as to throw the whole population into a panic for a fortnight or more. The people will, therefore, demand of the Board of Health all necessary measures toward averting an epidemic, and justify them in any reasonable expenditures or rigid regulations which shall be rendered advisable by the actual or even the threatened approach of the disease.

THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

The British House of Commons has passed the bill giving to the electors of England the ballot. Hitherto the extensions of the suffrage amounted to very little in the agricultural districts, because each voter had to vote *viva voce*, and in the presence and hearing of the agents and attorneys of the landlord, and often of the landlord himself. Men holding their leases or their employment from the landed proprietor had to vote as he dictated, or vote to take from themselves the means of living and of supporting their families. The same overpowering control applies in the manufacturing and mining districts. The workmen have to vote as their employer wishes, or brave his displeasure. Persons in this country familiar with the uncontrolled freedom of our elections can hardly realize the controlling power thus exercised over the voters of England. In more than one-fourth of the Parliamentary districts the names of the persons to be elected are sent down to the districts, and the election is a matter of pure formality. The introduction of the ballot, however, will destroy this controlling power over suffrage. It will, if the bill is not hampered with conservative restrictions, be a practical emancipation of the voters, and will enable them, what they have never yet been able to do, to cast a free ballot expressing their own sentiments.

The Chartists, so long ago as 1848, commenced an agitation for the ballot; but they were a little too soon and a little too violent, and rather postponed than expedited the measure they advocated. But the agitation has at last brought the long-desired reform, and the ballot box is to become the great agent in political revolution in England. It is possible that the House of Lords will reject the bill; but that will only increase the popular demand for the political relief, and will intensify the use of the ballot when it is given to the public. Thus another of the great barriers, behind which the British hereditary and landed aristocracy have defended themselves so successfully, has been broken down, and the people brought so much closer to an active participation in the government.

It is now settled that the United States is to have a system of postal money order exchanges with Germany, as well as with Great Britain. That with Germany is not to go into effect until a little more than a year hence; nevertheless the increase in the business of the Chicago Post Office, consequent upon the operation of the convention with Great Britain alone, will prove great. The amount of money which are yearly sent to Ireland and other parts of the British Empire in small instalments, by workingmen and women in this country, reaches millions of dollars and, when the German traffic is added to this, the amounts forwarded through the Chicago Post Office will be second to those only of New York. The business will require probably a trebling of the force devoted to this department of the office, and a corresponding increment of space required and responsibility involved will ensue. All this, provided Chicago is made an exchange office, which is as yet contingent, but which can hardly fail to occur, except by some such undue influences as have kept our importers of merchandise tributary to the Custom House leeches of New York.

THE "SLEEPING LION" MAD.

The St. Louis *Democrat* informs its readers that "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, generally correct and fair in its statements, has" in its article relative to an Iowa paper's "Sleeping Lion" and concerning certain railroad dreams of St. Louis, "been betrayed into several mistakes if not misstatements." The chief of these, it seems, is concerning the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, which we extended some miles further north than the facts justify. We cheerfully correct the error, with the apology that we refreshed our memory from the maps, deeming that the best source of information concerning a paper railroad was the paper wherein it had its principal existence. The map, however, proved to have been printed in the St. Louis interest. We also made some remarks, expressing sympathy with the Amsterdam capitalists who had been bitten by the stock of this up-hill and cross-grained railroad; whereupon the *Democrat* remarks:

"The 'Amsterdam Dutchmen' knew very well what they were about when they invested in [illegible] railroad, and St. Louis [illegible] Chicago [illegible] as a 'puny corporation.'"

To which the best answer, perhaps, is this telegram, which bears the same date as the paper containing the *Democrat's* congratulation of the "Dutchmen":

"FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 8.—A Holland firm has sold in Frankfort-on-the-Main bonds of the Rockford & St. Louis Railroad valued at $9,000,000. It has been found out that the whole transaction is a swindle, and the matter will be investigated by the authorities."

Perhaps it is some of the parties to this "swindle" who have been posting the *Democrat*.

The trouble with this "tapping" railroad is, that it is, as we have said, an up-hill road—a struggle against the laws of commercial gravitation; and if our St. Louis contemporary doesn't know what commercial gravitation is, we must refer it to the recent shipments of milling wheat from St. Louis to Chicago, because there was no market for it at the former city; to the daily shipments of merchandise, and even of heavy iron castings, from Chicago to points under the very walls of St. Louis; and to many similar facts, such as the steady shipment of cattle from the great Missouri cattle *entrepot* to Chicago, instead of to St. Louis, which has been making special efforts for this traffic. Thus, instance the last four days' reports, as telegraphed from Kansas City:

Saturday—Cattle received, 31 cars, [illegible] head, the bulk of which were shipped to Chicago, via St. Louis, over the North Missouri Road.

Sunday—Cattle received, 13 cars, 342 head; nearly all sent to Chicago.

Monday—Cattle received, 22 cars, 440 head; all shipped to Chicago.

Tuesday—Cattle received, 15 cars, [illegible] head, shipped to Chicago; 7 cars, [illegible] head, shipped to St. Louis.

This cattle traffic is something of which we have been disposed to concede to St. Louis a large measure, on the strength of her boasted facilities and her proximity to the producing country. And we still think that, notwithstanding the fates seem to be unpropitious, our neighbor across the Mississippi can devote herself with better effect to the conquest of the Texas cattle trade than to the revival of her northeast-by-northward railway lines. If not, then let her fall back upon her ancient consolation, and continue to satirize what the *Democrat*, in its article above referred to, calls "the defunct Chicago River."

A Pittsburgh paper says:

"Samuel Eddy, on being released from the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, after having served five years for counterfeiting, repaired to Pittsburgh to greet his wife, but found that another man had taken up with her. After having a talk about their claims, they concluded to settle the quarrel by a game of seven-up, the wife to be the stake, and she was won by the fellow who had imposed on Sam during his absence. Sam took a pipeful of tobacco, and started off whistling a comic air, as unconcerned as if he had lost only a glass of lager."

This case will be regarded by masculine cynics as but another exemplification of the inconstancy of woman,—said cynics not taking into consideration the hardship of remaining single for five long years after one had become accustomed to the conjugal condition. But, to show that some women, at least, are not liable to the charge of fickleness, the fact is to be stated that "A Georgia man, after an absence and oblivion of thirty-eight years, dropped in upon his family, the other day, as if nothing had happened, and found his wife still true and waiting for him." The mathematical deduction to be fairly drawn from these two instances is, that woman's stability bears the same relation to woman's instability as the number 38 does to the number 5—the score standing nearly eight to one in favor of the former.

Ald. Schintz professed to be resolved that a "German" should be appointed on the Bridewell Commission. Nothing short of a German would satisfy him. Well, the Mayor sent in the name of a citizen who is a German by birth—Mr. Louis Wahl, one of the most respectable citizens in Chicago. But Schintz voted against him. The "German" Commissioner must also be a Roman Catholic and a Democrat. He must subscribe to the Pope's infallibility, and to State sovereignty; and, besides possessing those qualifications, he must be a scallawag or a bummer. Mr. Wahl, not coming up to this high standard, cannot receive the confirming votes of Schintz or his gang.

But why does Schintz insist that the Commissioner shall be a German? He is no German himself. He is a Swiss. Being a rabid Roman Catholic, of the Papal infallibility stripe, he may be regarded by some as excusable in insisting that the Commissioner shall be like himself in dogmatic notions. But what difference can it make to a Swiss whether the Commissioner was born in Germany or the United States? Schintz is rather too refined in his tastes and demands.

General Ben. Butler is quoted as authority for the statement that 400,000 Irish votes are given to the Republican party! Where do all these Irish Republican voters live? There are probably 500 to 700 in Chicago—exclusive of Scotch-Irish; 1,000 in New York; a few hundred in Philadelphia and Boston, and a few scores or dozens in other cities and towns. It would be a very liberal estimate to place the Irish Republican voters in the United States at 25,000—exclusive of the Scotch-Irish. For some reason the Catholic Irish, and they constitute nine-tenths of all the Irish in the Union, have always voted the Democratic ticket almost *en masse*. Whether this was because of their hatred of the black man, or because of some religious influence, or both combined, it is impossible to say; but the fact remains that, with a few exceptions, that nationality is banded together in behalf of the old pro-slavery party. The few Irishmen who vote the Republican ticket are intelligent men, who do their own reading and thinking, and have opinions of their own on all subjects.

At Whitewater, Wis., a few days ago, a man applied for a divorce from his wife, to whom he had been married for ten years, and gave as his reason for the proposed legal separation that "she is not tough, and can't work on the farm like she used to." This was a much more reasonable ground for divorce than many that have been successfully presented; and yet the poor fellow could not obtain the judicial action he so much coveted. He can comfort himself, however, with the reflection that he has a fellow-sufferer in a resident of Minnesota, of whom a St. Paul paper tells the following:

"The wife of Ed. Nilson, of Salem, Olmsted County, getting tired of field-work in the haying season, [illegible]"

The Wisconsin man is actually better off than the Minnesota one, as the possession of a wife, even if she "is not tough," is preferable, in an industrial point of view, to the condition of not having any wife at all.

The selection of the Averill lot, on Fourth avenue, at $64,000, when a much larger adjoining lot is offered at $50,000 by Weil Bros., was too bare-faced a swindle even for McGrath, who rarely votes against any corrupt or rascally proposition. McGrath made a motion calculated to place the proposition of the Weil Brothers again before the Council.

An exchange says that "The girls have got a new hobby. This time it is the collection of different patterns of printed calico. One in New Hampshire has gathered together one thousand different kinds." We do not see how this hobby can be called a new one, when, from the earliest historic period down to the present time, "the girls" have devoted themselves assiduously to the collection of different patterns, not only of calico, but of all other forms of fabrics for feminine wear; as almost any husband, or father will readily, and ruefully, bear testimony.

The cable reports that the feeling against the royal family is so bitter in Dublin that several places visited by the "royal party" were gutted by the mob on Sunday. These Fenian patriots do not propose to hazard their heads in an attack upon the Prince in person, but they do not hesitate to march up boldly and "gut" the house which he has visited. Apparently, the brave Hibernian who boasted that he had marched up to a General and "cut his fut off" (his head being already cut off) has not ceased to repeat himself in history.

The Prince of Wales (so the telegraph reports) has gone to Kissingen. The Prince has, doubtless, the same object in view in going thither that he had in leaving Ireland the other day—his health.

THE NORTHWEST.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Dutch of Berks.

Story of the Great Coal Strike.

Berks Politicians.

The Social Problem There.

The Cities of Reading and Lancaster Compared.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

READING, Pa., Aug. 5.

A jaunt across country, from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, will show no changes more astonishing than those of physical and political life from Lancaster to Berks County.

Lancaster was once the largest inland city of the United States; the great highway to the Southwest and West led through it; it invented the Conestoga wagon, and went to sleep forever beneath it, like a poor player lying down under his cap and bells.

Look at it in its trance:

OLD LANCASTER PICTURES.

At the middle of the town a square plaza, called Centre Square, more than an acre in dimensions, paved with stone, naked of trees, and on market days full of booths and farmer's carts. King street and Queen street, the business avenues of the place, cross this square. On Queen lived Thaddeus Stevens the latter half of his life, in a neat, two-storeyed, red brick office and residence; almost opposite is the *Intelligencer* office, formerly edited by Forney in the interest of his senior townsman, Buchanan; on the same street is the *Express* office, where McPherson, now Clerk of the House of Representatives, begot the abolition of the public works of the State, those nurselings of corruption, and there one day "Old Buck" solemnly appeared and added himself to the long list of boobies who "stop their paper." Nobody ever stopped a paper except the custodians of it. Buchanan's office and grave are nearly in sight of Centre Square, on King street; on the same street is the Court House, a large brown stone and stucco edifice, with a wearying flight of gas-lighted steps in front, grand-fashion; in the opposite direction, on the slope of King street hill, is the site of the jail where the "Paxton boys," a whiskey-drinking set of borderers, shot down, in the jail yard the remnant of the Conestoga Indians who had fled from the Moravian missionaries for refuge here.

At the corner of Centre Square is a three-story brick hall, painted a surly brown, and adorned by carved door pieces in wood, and keystones of stone; this was the Congress Hall after the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, and the representatives of the United Colonies talked out part of a session here while the army lay at Valley Forge; it is now the Mayor's office and Post Office. At the corner diagonally opposite is the blazing advertisement block of a bitters' man who has made a hotel subserve the interests of his tonics; a warehouse railway to transport packages, a printing office, an editor of the advertisement department,—all these show that the bark is more consequential than the bite in such decoctions. Also in sight is a wine and liquor store which has been in the same family since 1783, or eighty-eight unbroken years; there is Madeira in the cellar for which $15 a bottle, or $180 a dozen, is charged. Old Buck, and also Old Thad, used some of these old liquids in their later hours. Buchanan's place of "Wheatlands" is occupied this summer by Harriet (Lane) Johnson. Stevens' nephew, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune contingently upon his ceasing to drink liquors, has failed to make the good fight; the negress housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, lives here no more. Stevens lies among the blacks in their little burying ground, without a tablet to cover him; Buchanan's grave, in a cemetery on the bluffs of the Conestoga, is sufficiently signalized by a tomb.

The cross streets near the square are commemorated by some of the oldest hotels in the United States, nearly every one of them being still used as inns. They are all of flaming painted brick, like nearly every Lancastrian structure; they bear old signboards, such as the "Grapes," the "Red Lion," the "Swan," the "Cross Keys," the "White House," and the "Doctor Franklin." The office and bar are commonly together; the parlor is either in the second story or wedged in next to the office and across a passage, and the floors are of all sorts of levels. The wonder of the hotel is the stable-yard, directly in the rear of the office, a long, paved, tilting yard, with a pump in the middle, an archway big enough for Conestoga wagons at the rear, and full of cooing pigeons; stalls for horses on one of the long sides of the enclosure, and on the other a veranda walk, springing from the second story to the eaves, and affording shelter to a brick walk below, where the guests often sit of afternoons and coquette with the buxom waiter-girls. The hotel within is wainscotted; a tall pendulum clock in use for ninety years, having sometimes been silent for ten years at a time, stands in a corner thumping away. A big hornets' nest hangs over the bar, and there are no bells to the chambers. The landlord looks very venerable, respectful, and inoffensive; the yard is empty of vehicles; the piping times are done.

CHANGE OF SCENERY.

Quitting Lancaster for the northeastward, we pass over superb blue stone pike roads, by great barns painted white or yellow, farm houses painted blood red, and rich, dark fields of tobacco, corn, clover, and potatoes; the inns and cross pikes are numerous; the villages stand within sight of each other; we meet dull, bearded Omish and melancholy Mennonists, spare, modest Moravians and portly Lutherans, severer German Calvinists, and occasionally sneering Seventh-day Baptists, riding their great team nags or comfortably jogging along in dearborns, and the rich dresses of city folks stopping at Litiz or Ephrata Springs brighten the long ascents of the road knolls as we see them dash by in their barouches. So we cross the border of Lancaster County, and almost immediately the limestone colors change to brown oxides of iron, reddening the earth. The farm lands appear as good, but the farming a little more shiftless; the barns are reduced in size, and the towns are less frequent and less significant. We have left the German Republican region, and entered the land of the Pennsylvania Dutch Democrat. Lancaster and Lebanon, those counties of anti-Masonry and anti-slavery, are behind us; before is the region of Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton, immemorially Democratic.

See the difference in conclusions: Lancaster gives as much Republican majority as Berks gives Democratic. The farms of Lancaster County are worth, by the census of 1870, more than seventy millions of dollars; those of Berks less than fourteen millions. The live stock of Lancaster are worth more than six millions; of Berks, one million and a half. Lancaster raises 3,700,000 pounds of tobacco; Berks only 1,000 pounds. Together they make five million pounds of butter, and four million bushels of corn. They have nearly the same quantity of woodland, or 70,000 acres apiece, but Berks has more than twice Lancaster's quantity of unimproved land, and yet, while Lancaster has a large negro element, Berks contains only 496 blacks to a population of 106,309. In one township (Pequea) of Lancaster County there are only 11 unproductive acres in the entire township, and the average value of all the land per acre is $300; this is 40 miles from Philadelphia. As Lancaster County produces every product known to agriculture, excepting only rice, cotton, sugar, and cocoons, is it rash to allege that it is the richest agricultural county in the United States? The value of farms in this one county is equal to one-ninth the value of all the farms in Pennsylvania in 1860.

Lancaster is one of the great banner counties of anti-Jacksonism in Pennsylvania; Berks is the banner county of Jacksonism. Whence the difference?

The people are substantially of the same race; Lancaster contains the majority of the queer, dull sects; the people of both counties come from the Palatinate and from Northwestern Germany. Is it the habits? No. They drink more beer in Berks, but sufficient and better in Lancaster; bundling was coeval in both. Was it the politicians? Perhaps in some degree; for Lancaster County has more remarkable biographers than Berks, and Berks was long off the line of railway and stage road light.

But, I think, that the chief matter of divergence was the inclination given to these two counties in the early Federal administrations by their conditions and their politicians—an inclination too considerable for these lethargic races yet to have overcome it. Berks was an outpost, off the main line of road, without a controlling city, and it became resistant, Jeffersonian, and Jacksonian; Lancaster had towns, communications, markets, lawyers, and it adhered to the early establishment. *Voila!*

THE PICTURE OF READING.

The city of Reading is the third in population in Pennsylvania and is by far the most busy town in the German region. Its activity is not of German origin, however, nearly all the best interests in land navigation, railways, and forges around it having been developed by folks from the East and from Philadelphia. It has direct railway communication to New York, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Columbia, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, and is the seat of the superb work shops of the Reading Railroad. It is but thirty miles from the Schuylkill coal region, and the railway fares hence to New York are $6.80 against $1.75 to Philadelphia.

The richest firm in the place is Syfert, McManus & Co., iron-rollers and gun-casters, who were also contestants for the honor of reviving our commerce by a gigantic steamship subsidy; a member of this house, Horatio Trexler, has the finest private residence in Reading. Bushong, a celebrated whiskey operater, is also a rich Reading man, and there are several large furnaces here and hereabout.

Reading has a picturesque position, at the foot of the South Mountain, from one of whose elevations, known as "Prospect Hill on the Neversink," the Valley of the Schuylkill can be seen for thirty miles, and amongst other novelties the railway trains issuing from the Phoenixville tunnel, more than half way to Philadelphia.

The city itself lies, like Lancaster, upon a rolling plain, dominated by half a dozen tall church spires, and the brightly darting Schuylkill is crossed within view by half a dozen bridges, while a fine railway viaduct, a quarter of a mile long, is conspicuous by its tall Roman arches.

The main street of the city is called Penn, after the family which drew its plan; Franklin street does equal justice to the Penns' most adroit enemy; the rest of the street nomenclature is derived from Philadelphia. The Quakers are tolerably numerous here, and have recently erected a new meeting-house, but, as all over the German country, the two great bodies of Lutheran and German Reformed (Calvanists) outnumber all others. The main street—Penn—is a fine, broad avenue, disfigured [illegible] of its [illegible] sheds and adorned with [illegible] of the [illegible] shops to be found in secondary [illegible]. Beer and ale abound in [illegible], and [illegible] rents, which are higher, Reading is as cheap a place of abode as Lancaster, Lebanon, and York. Three hundred dollars will rent a good dwelling; forty dollars will fill a large market-basket; [illegible] is four dollars a [illegible], and butter twenty-two cents. The combination of produce dealers which reach all the great Eastern cities can make no headway against the slow, individual competition of the German market folk. A fine cemetery, bearing the name of its donor in full, the "Charles Evans Cemetery," is one of the town sights, and, to make it attractive, a comfortable picnicing hotel, called "The Andalusia," has been set up near the gate.

Reading possesses in James Mulholland, a native of Baltimore—late master mechanic of the Reading Railway—the inventor of coal-burning engines; he is now 80 years of age, and is regarded with considerable reverence by the people. The town and region are very poor in biography; here lived the Muhlenberg of the Revolution, who marched his congregation to the war for independence, and here also lived old General Jackson's Minister to Austria, Henry Muhlenberg, whose place abroad was filled in a later period by the ex-congressman, J. Glancy Jones, one of the lowest types of Pennsylvania's rural demagogues. Jones resided here and crawled to Congress upon account of promises for three terms; it was he who made the nomination of Buchanan possible by wheedling individually all the Democratic politicians of the State, so that Pennsylvania presented a united front for that stately and chilly old mediocrity at Cincinnati. Jerry Black beat Jones for the Cabinet position to which he aspired, and then, running for Congress, Jones, to the wonder of mankind, was beaten by a Douglas character, the traditional Democratic majority of 7,000 being utterly annihilated. Mr. Getz, the present Democratic Representative of Berks County, said to me last night:

"It was alleged at the time that Buchanan's Lecompton policy beat Jones; but our people cared nothing about the Lecompton policy. He had made too many promises; in fact, he promised everything to every man, and they came home to roost."

Jones now lives near the little hamlet of Camden, in the State of Delaware, whither he removed hopeful of being sent to the United States Senate. The people there have only to add a good deal of oil to a good deal of lye, and barrel it for Washington, to make a Senator equal to Jones.

I called in Reading upon Mr. Getz, the Representative of Berks now for the third time in Congress. He is an old editor and affable family man, much respected by Republicans and Democrats, and he is serving out his third term in Congress. He resides in a quiet, two-story brick residence in the middle portion of the town.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. Getz's explanation of the coal strike is as follows:

"During the war the price of coal and the demand for it were so inordinate that the coal operators could afford to give almost any wages rather than be embarrassed or interrupted by a strike. After the war closed the mine-owners and mining capitalists set to work to effect a reduction of wages, but meantime some Englishmen, acquainted with the colliers' union systems of that country, had arrived either as immigrants or apostles in the Schuylkill coal regions; these organized amongst our miners the English plan of unions and strikes so efficiently, that when the proprietors undertook in 1866 to bring down the price of coal to consumers by reducing the scale of wages, the project was found to involve the issue of closing the mines altogether.

"During the present year the great strike appears to have been the suggestion of the coal-operators themselves. Finding the markets glutted with coal and prices reducing out of the mere force of supply and demand, the coal-operators undertook to use the chiefs of the Colliers' Unions to precipitate a strike and bull the market. This was done, but the Colliers' Union machinery was of such a propulsive nature that strikes once begun could not be stopped. The miners struck after it was to the interest of the great operators to have them resume work; the machinery of Trades' Unions was entirely too ponderous for purposes of speculation. The militia were called out to little purpose; starvation at last did the business."

Another leading citizen of the place remarked: "An Englishman named Siney was the ringleader in the strike. He came direct from the English coal fields to the Schuylkill district, accompanied by certain other conspirators. They prepared our quiet Welsh, Belgian, and Irish miners for any measure of extremity, but the thing has been a failure. If the miners could catch Siney now they would probably hang him. The Reading Company is prepared to go into the coal business upon a vast scale and organized on the railway principle, where strikes are unknown. Wages in the mines must be adjusted conformably to the interest of consumers; the two powers which are making the price of existence dear in this country are the speculative capitalists who form rings in coal as well as gold; and the ignorant forces of the labor unions disciplined by desperadoes, idlers, and revolutionists: the Jay Goulds and the Sineys, the Vanderbilts, and the John W. Gearys who use this labor question to demagogue in votes; these are the enemies of all interests which affect the mouths of men and women, yea! and of children."

THE SOCIAL EVIL AND STRIKES.

How far the great strike affected the purity of women and operative girls, in the anthracite coal region, some future writer must determine upon more accurate data. Accounts rendered to me state that from Scranton to Reading the proportion of women and mere children driven by want upon the town was far in excess of previous figures. The great strike could keep men idle, but not women pure; and hence, fettered in the coalition of "honor," man might highly resolve to do no work till their appeals were heard, while the darkest dishonor which can overcome the poor man's family was lifting up its callonsed countenance in the street before his threshold. What a tale of ignorance and sorrow is this, the episode of workingmen influenced by demagogues.

On other considerations, these German inland towns are not above homily in the matter of female chastity; the dense evil of manufactures and want meets here the more congenial evil of hundreds of girls under loose parental restraint, allowed to go at liberty by day or night, and, in many cases, a fall from virtue in these Germanized cities is absolved within the family, while often it drifts into a mere element of income, and, if not encouraged, is winked at.

I should be taken to task if I put forth as my own the statement of a newspaper editor, who said to me last night:

"Reading is the Sodom of Pennsylvania!"

After I retired to my room last evening, at a good hotel in a convenient part of the city—in fact, on the main thoroughfare—I heard a fellow entertaining a crowd amongst the trees on the sidewalk with the lowest description of Dutch ribaldry. In broken English, anticipating his own points of humor by loud laughter, and in a key so so coarse and high-pitched that it reached the whole neighborhood, this clown should have raised the blush to the faces of men and women anywhere within a square. Yet he was listened to with apparent enjoyment by twenty other guests; a policeman strolled up and applauded with a smile, and up to the moment when I dropped to sleep the stream of filth babbled up to the windows, heard by I know not how many of both sexes cooling themselves in the sultry night.

It is want of culture,—culture, which is Christianity civilized,—that is felt all over this old German region down to the depths of the social evil itself. The farmer and his wife use the coarsest names to apply to the coarsest things in the presence of daughter and son; the next generation adopts the vernacular. And when a young man has passed the fear of shaming a woman's modesty, he has crossed the line of further hesitation; henceforward, only the selfish vestments of pains and penalties interpose.

Moreover, a certain kind of life in these old Pennsylvania towns has nothing to subsist upon. The female life has no outlets nor dexterous avocations here as in New England; culture is neither general nor frequent, and the woman's nature famishes for aims and compensations, for sympathies and guidances. The cheapness of living applies only to the bodily necessities; to dress, to travel, to seek higher planes of society and intellect are as dear as elsewhere. What is the wonder then, if out of the satiety of an animal life, the burgher's girl tampers with her character, particularly when no great fuss is made about the loss of it.

FINIS.

Admirable as these people are in many respects, in hospitality, business honesty, patient thrift, and household kindliness; patriotic as they generally are—celebrating the Fourth of July every year as ardently as Christmas Eve—and capable with their grave, steady natures of answering a certain bulwark purpose against the instability of our national nature, they still want one element, without which man is but an animal: they want light—not Divine light; for they are blasted already with motley revelations, and their individual souls are melted into unmeaning sects—they want human light, the light of culture! Culture, which can glorify the human face and make its precious metal shine from the clay; culture, whose unattainable dreams are sweeter than the deep slumber of swine; culture, without which, in some of its many manifestations, is any man fit to look upon the face of God? GATH.

Defalcations of Revenue Collectors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article of yesterday on the subject of the defalcations of revenue Collectors, is liable to injure many worthy men; simply because the explanations are not clear enough. Colonel W. B. Henderson figures in the exhibit as indebted to the government $10,000, when, in fact, he owes nothing. When a Collector goes out of office, all the uncollected taxes on his lists are turned over to his successor; but the government still holds the old Collector's receipt against him, until the taxes are collected or abated by the new Collector. When I took the office from Colonel Henderson, that $10,000 of uncollected taxes was turned over to me. It is now all collected or abated, with some trifling exceptions, and Colonel Henderson has received his final certificate of settlement with the government.

By publishing this letter you will do justice to an honest officer, who scorned to sell his manhood to Andy Johnson, when tempted so to do. Very respectfully,

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of Iowa.
DUBUQUE, Aug. 8, 1871.

—The New Orleans *Times* makes a correction as follows: "Instead of one, there were three sisters of Mr. John Slidell. One of them married Commodore M. C. Perry, the brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, and her daughter is the wife of the great banker, Belmont, of New York. Another married the son of Commodore Rodgers, of the navy; and the third is a maiden lady, now living, distinguished for her piety and intelligence. Mr. John Slidell left three daughters—one of them is [illegible] Erlanger, the banker, the other two are unmarried—and a son, who has been connected with the French Cable Telegraphic Company in New York."

CALIFORNIA.

A Promising Vintage.

New Method of Grape Culture.

Politics—The Chinese Question.

Mrs. Fair and Her Sympathisers.

Mrs. Higby.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. —, 1871.

THE TIMES

are unmistakably dull. The partial failure of the grain crop this season, on account of the light rain-fall of last winter, has had a depressing effect on nearly every interest, and the delay in commencing work on a large scale, on several important railroads, adds to the depression. Nevertheless, the prospects of California for the future were never brighter than at this moment, and everyone feels that the dull times must necessarily be of very short duration. The process of disintegration of the great Spanish grants, and settlement and cultivation of small farms, goes on rapidly, and the progress made in planting out new vineyards and orchards of tropical fruit trees is something wonderful.

THE VINTAGE.

The grape crop of California is now beyond danger from any source, and will be the finest ever gathered. The vintage will not fall short of 8,000,000 gallons of wine, and the brandy product will be unusually large. The vintage may even reach 10,000,000 gallons this season. Next year it will be 12,000,000, and five years will suffice to double it. The single district of Champagne, in France, yields 40,000,000 gallons of wine annually, and yet it has less vine-bearing soil than the single county of Sonoma, in California, while our climate is acknowledged to be far superior, and the average product per acre is much greater here than elsewhere. The wine interest of California is not only as yet in its infancy, but it has hardly begun to exist. Twenty years hence the annual vintage of California will not be under 100,000,000 gallons, and our people will only have begun to realize the capacity of our State in this line. Davis, once a jolly, fat gardener in Chicago, now a successful operator here, will start East in September with a train loaded with White Muscat and Flame Tokay grapes, fresh picked from the vines in Eldorado County, and you may then look for a treat which will do your hearts good. He will leave about the 10th of September, and reach Chicago in seven or eight days.

SOWING THE GRAPE ON THE GRAPE.

Did you ever hear of this process before? I doubt it. Well, it is a new idea, conceived by an old grape-grower of California, to enable him to gradually change the product of [illegible]

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tightly around its neck. On returning up stairs she communicated the fact to her sister, and, after conversing a short time on the subject, discovered the woman listening at the door. They then retired to their own house, and in a short time heard the woman rekindling the fire in the stove. They immediately communicated with the police authorities. She admitted to the officers that the child was hers, and that she had strangled it and afterward placed the body in the stove for the purpose of consuming it, and gave as a reason for the deed that her husband had deserted her and married again. The child was born about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The woman was committed to jail by the Coroner for the action of the grand jury.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR.

He Shall be Judged by His Deeds, and by His Skill He Shall be Known.

When Dr. Fritz first made his appearance in this city, many were the doubts and fears expressed concerning his mode of practice, but as time continues to establish the fact that daily at his office the sick are healed and the lame are made to walk, the deaf to hear and the blind to see, suffering relieved and much good is being accomplished, all must believe that his mode of treatment, with nature's own remedies, roots, herbs, and barks, is most effectual. The Doctor does not claim to cure every disease, nor everybody. Many cases are beyond the reach of any human agency, but where the patient is curable, and they are willing to use reason and judgment in the use of remedies, many who to-day are suffering with chronic disease can be restored to health again.

A most remarkable cure has recently been performed on Mrs. Swanbury, of Laporte, Ind. This lady has been confined to her bed for six months with rheumatism, her limbs were contracted and joints drawn out of shape, and was indeed a pitiable object; her husband came to this city, obtained the services of Dr. Fritz, and in four short weeks had the satisfaction of seeing her health so far restored as to be able to visit the Doctor's office and walk to and from the depot, a distance of four blocks. Miss Mary Cren, 47 Indiana-st., cured of catarrh and liver complaint. Mr. Miller, 187 Brunswick-st., cured of bronchitis. Mr. Vonhivers, 206 Church-st., cured of liver and kidney complaint. Mrs. Purdy, 410 North-avenue. This lady has been afflicted for years with a liver and kidney difficulty. By a few weeks' treatment is entirely restored to health. About four weeks ago Mrs. Clara Milton came from Kansas to this city for the purpose of having a cancer removed from her breast. She placed herself under the Indian Doctor's treatment, and is now entirely well. She can be referred to at No. 32 Twenty-sixth-st. Ellen Watkins, 96 Mulligan-st., cured of consumption in four weeks, can be referred to. Martha Mosier, cured of dyspepsia. Mrs. Eberhart, 262 Faulkner-st., cured of nerve prostration and liver complaint. Mr. John Morley, cured of dyspepsia and kidney complaint, corner of Milwaukee and Chicago-avs. J. H. Peters, cured of seminal weakness, lives at Aurora, and can be referred to. Mrs. Jane Hanover, Michigan-avenue, cured of blindness. Mrs. R. Smith, 301 South Clark-street, cured of dropsy. Little girl of Mrs. Rayberry, 24 Alexander-st., cured of St. Vitus' dance. Peter Schriner, 208 Second-st., cured of deafness. Mr. Hagenstein, 131 Townsend-st., cured of abscess on leg. Mrs. Mary Gough, Wabash-av., cured of rheumatism. Mr. J. Ewing, cured of catarrh. Many more miraculous cures are yet fresh in the minds of the public, such as removing the snake from the stomach of Mrs. Reider, and taking of a tapeworm over 80 yards in length from a little boy. But we hope the above will suffice. Let all those who are afflicted try at least one month's treatment from the Indian Doctor. Thereby their confidence will be established, their health restored, and their testimony in favor of roots, herbs, and barks.

The Doctor treats all forms of Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Fritz can be consulted daily, at his office, 196 South Clark-st., from 9 a. m. till 12 m., from 2 till 4, and 6 to 9 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Fluid Hair Dye.

PETER BUFFENBARGER.

An Inquest Which was not Held—An Interview with the Physician who Attended the Old Man in His Last Illness.

London, O. (August 7), Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

As this was the day set for reassembling of the Coroner's jury to hold an inquest in case of Peter Buffenbarger I left Columbus at 11:35 a. m., and came down to London. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn, who arrived in Columbus last night, were on the train, as were also their attorneys, Hon. R. A. Harrison and Hon. Chauncey N. Olds.

At half-past 12 we arrived in London, and Mr. and Mrs. Colburn proceeded to the residence of Judge Clarke, whose guests they are. There was a great deal of quiet interest manifested by citizens of Columbus in what was going on, but no marked or undue curiosity.

Two o'clock was the hour set for the reassembling of the jury, but when that hour arrived only four out of the six jurors were present. Of the other two, Messrs. G. W. Lohr and Nathan Duncan, the first was ascertained to be engaged in running an omnibus, over at the Urbana national camp meeting, and of the other, who is a farmer, residing some distance in the country, no account of any kind could be obtained. All had been properly summoned, as I am informed by Mr. A. V. Chrisman, the Coroner of Madison County. It was thought that Mr. Lohr, at least, might come in on the 3 o'clock train from Springfield, but when it was ascertained that he had not, the jury was at once dismissed, to reassemble on order at a future day.

Consequently there is no news of the proposed investigation to transmit. But of the witnesses summoned two important ones were present, namely, Theodore G. Wormley, the chemist who analyzed the viscera sent him and discovered arsenic therein, and Dr. E. T. Collins, of South Charleston, Clarke County, who was the attending physician upon Mr. Buffenbarger during his last illness. The latter gentleman I met and conversed with.

Dr. Collins is a physician of long standing, and, as I am told, of extensive practice. He seems to be a man of great good sense, sound judgment and discretion. He was Mr. Buffenbarger's family physician for years and had every means of knowing the peculiarities in temperament, disposition, and habits of his patient. He was not at all reticent, but answered with the greatest freedom and candor all the questions I asked him, stating in the beginning that he had no objections whatever to answering.

"Dr. Collins," said I, "did you administer arsenic to Mr. Buffenbarger in treating him during his illness?"

I asked this question because I knew that arsenic is frequently administered in treatment for several different cases of disease, and that the presence of arsenic in the viscera after death might, in that way, be accounted for.

The Doctor replied at once that none was administered during Mr. Buffenbarger's last illness, but he might have administered a small quantity to Mr. B. in treating him for some disease about three years before his death.

"Then," said I, "the arsenic discovered by Dr. Wormley could not be accounted for in that way, could it?"

"I think not," was the reply.

"Did you discover any symptoms of poisoning by arsenic during Mr. Buffenbarger's last illness?" I inquired.

"I did not," said he.

"Could it have been administered without your knowing it from the patient's symptoms?" I asked.

"I think not," he replied.

"Are the effects of arsenic on the human system so well known that any ordinarily intelligent physician could discover from the patient's symptoms that it had been administered?" I asked.

"It would certainly be discovered," he replied, "unless it had been administered in homeopathic doses."

"Could you have told of its being administered up to the hour of Mr. Buffenbarger's death?" I inquired.

"After expectoration ceased," was the reply, "and Mr. B. was actually dying, it might have been given without my noticing its effect."

"How long," I asked, "did expectoration cease before Mr. B. died?"

"I think about two days," he replied.

Dr. Collins then turned to a gentleman listening to our conversation, and remarked that he told Mr. B.'s wife, and others, several days before Mr. B. died, that his disease was mortal, and that he could not live. The doctor then rose to go.

"Doctor," said I, "one more question, if you please: of what disease did Mr. B. die?"

"I treated him," replied he, "for consumption."

Here Dr. Collins took his leave, and started back to South Charleston. It is a little remarkable that he was not summoned to appear before the coroner until this morning, when he received a telegram commanding his presence. Mr. Converse, of Columbus, attorney for the prosecution, was not present to-day. Mr. McCloud, of London, who, it is understood, will assist the prosecution, was on hand. I met Mr. Colburn late in the afternoon. He looks as fresh and vigorous as when I saw him at Bridgeport, Ala., during the second year of the war. He has evidently been greatly annoyed by the rumors, suspicions, and reports that have been set afloat, but manifests perfect confidence as to the results of the pending investigation.

Recollections of Peter Buffenbarger.

Lancaster, O., Aug. 5.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The name of the old gentleman supposed to have been poisoned by his "young wife," near London, Madison County, has not yet been spelled correctly in any of the notices of the affair. He wrote his name *Peter Buffenbarger*. I knew him from close neighborship more than fifty years ago. The maiden name of Mrs. Buffenbarger was *Hutson*, and not "Hudson." This family I also knew well and long. The marriage took place between 1850 and 1854, and the marriage relation ran about sixteen years. Mr. Buffenbarger will have been dead four years in September, prox. Though away from that county a great many years, I have been rather familiar with the conditions of both families; and up to the recent sensational publications on the matter, I have never either directly or indirectly heard an intimation, even remotely made, that there was connubial infelicity in the Buffenbarger family, or that ever a breath of suspicion had found expression adversely to the chastity of Angelina Hutson, in maiden life.

BEFORE THE WIND.

Three Small Boats Adrift on Lake St. Clair—Three Days and Three Nights Without Tidings.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 8.

From a gentleman named John Bastrom, who came down from the neighborhood of Belle River, Ontario, to Windsor, yesterday, our reporter learned that considerable excitement existed in the locality mentioned over the disappearance of three boys, two of them colored, who have been missing since Friday afternoon last. It seems that on Friday one family, named Clandy, living several miles farther up the lake, came down to the river on a visit to friends, bringing with them a son about 12 years old. As the visit was to be a short one, the boat was left, as the party landed, ready to sail again when wanted. About 4 o'clock the boy was seen near the boat, in company with a son of the Hicks family, where the visit was being made, and a white boy named Frank Connell, of Cromwell. At 5 o'clock a boy came to Hicks' house and informed the people that the three lads mentioned were away with the boat and almost out of sight, and such proved to be the case. When the men had gathered on the shore, the boat was fully three miles distant, and scarce anything but the sail could be seen. The wind was blowing directly off shore, and it seems that the lads had put the skiff before the breeze and stood across the lake. The boy left behind stated that the youthful sailors had made several efforts to regain the shore, but were not skilled enough in handling the boat, and she fell off before the wind again every time they sought to "go about." When out a long distance, the boy shouted to the lad to "go up and tell father," but from fright and fear he delayed going until the boat was almost out of sight.

Clandy, Hicks, and others immediately set about pursuing the drifting boys. There was only one sail boat at the river that evening, and that a lumbering craft and a slow sailer. However, three men got into this and made off. A small, light skiff belonging to Hicks was speedily fitted for a mast, a sheet was taken for a sail, and Clandy and Hicks followed after. Before they had progressed a mile, the boys were nearly out of sight, and were at length entirely lost sight of in the gathering darkness. Two or three times, before the boat disappeared from view, she was seen to luff up into the wind, showing that the lads were trying to check their progress at least; but the freshening breeze was too much for their seamanship, and the boat each time fell off on her course again, running at least a third faster than the pursuing boats.

At 10 o'clock the wind went down to an occasional puff, and the crew of the larger boat got out the oars and rowed back to the river. Clandy and Hicks took down their sail, and pulled ahead with the oars, shouting together once in a while, but getting no answer from the boys. In pulling about the men became bewildered, and at midnight landed about a mile above the river. Agreeing that nothing more could be done, they returned to the town, and waited for daylight to make another start. At sunrise on Saturday, the wind blew down the lake, making it difficult to beat up, as only the larger boat was provided with a centre-board. Clandy and Hicks again resorted to the oars, and were out searching until dark without discovering a trace of the large boat. A change of the wind enabled the larger boat to cross the lake to the American shore, and she then ran down as far as Peach Island, but she returned to the river shortly before daybreak Sunday morning, without encouraging tidings. The men had hailed several vessels, and from a scow bound down from the St. Clair River secured just a faint hope. The men stated that on Saturday, while running within four or five miles of the American shore, and well up the lake, they had observed three persons sailing a small boat, but the craft was too far away to enable them to say whether the occupants were men or boys. Acting on this clue the two men left the river again Sunday, going up and across the lake, and they had not returned at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Bastrom started for Windsor, and no boat was visible on the lake. It is his opinion that the boys are safe, as, if they kept the boat before the wind, allowing for the calm Friday night and the adverse wind the next day, they could not have failed in striking the American shore up or down. The only fear is that they may have become confused and excited, and thus brought about a calamity, although the little sea on the lake would not endanger their safety if they kept the boat before the wind.

Death of Captain Todd.

Captain David H. Todd, who was a half-brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, but an ardent Confederate throughout our late civil war, died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., [illegible], and by his request his remains were buried in his gray uniform, as a captain of Confederate artillery, with his Confederate cap in his right hand. In a notice of the death of Captain Todd, the Huntsville Democrat recalls this incident:

"In the infancy of the Southern Confederacy he visited the North to get information as to the manufacture of war material. On his return, he went to Washington and visited President Lincoln, without disclosing his sympathy with the Confederate cause. Detectives were watching him, and finally, by order of the President, he was arrested. Under guard, he was permitted to attend a wedding party (in Georgetown, we believe), and availing himself of a favorable opportunity, he slipped out, jumped into a hack, and, compelling the hackman to drive him to the Potomac River, succeeded in crossing it, and escaped to Richmond, where he joined the Confederate army, entering the artillery service."

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Pay-Day at the New York City Chamberlain's Office—Sinecures for Repeaters and Rioters.

From the New York Times.

Yesterday was the semi-monthly pay-day at the City Chamberlain's office of the laborers of the Department of Public Works. How much was paid out it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the characteristic reticence of the authorities. A large concourse of Irish laborers besieged the doors of the City Treasury between 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. Several policemen were present to keep the clamoring crowd in order, and when the doors were thrown open to them a line was formed which stretched from the cashier's desk in the office around the staircase and down stairs into the basement. Among these men were a number of individuals who bore the appearance of being but little accustomed to severe manual labor, though dressed in the rough habiliments of hard-fisted working men. A half-dozen of the individuals just described were especially noticed by a Times reporter, and one was engaged in conversation.

Reporter. Waiting for your pay?

Laborer. Yes. Don't know how much I'm going to get though.

Reporter. Why, don't you know how long you have worked, and how much you ought to have?

Laborer. Well, you see I have lost a good deal of time, and I don't know whether the foreman has got it all marked against me or not.

Reporter. He keeps an account, don't he?

Laborer. Yes, he keeps an account of the time you make, but he don't always mark lost time against you.

Reporter. How is it you get let up in that way?

Laborer. You want to get letters.

Reporter. How can you get them?

Laborer. I can always get letters.

Reporter. I suppose there are a great many who get paid for working on the pipes and boulevards who never go to work at all?

Laborer. They are obliged to answer roll-call, and show themselves sometimes, but then they can loaf if they have a mind to.

Reporter. I suppose these foremen want a man to work all the time?

Laborer. Yes; I got sacked once by a foreman because I had some words with him. I laid down my spade and went to lay off, and he told me to go to work; I told him I wouldn't work for any foreman, and I was sacked. He came down into our ward afterward, and we laid for him, and he got punched in the head. I've been sacked often, but can get work whenever I want it.

Reporter. How often do they call the roll?

Laborer. Twice a day. I go up there in the morning and answer roll call, and then I take a pick, spade or wheelbarrow, work a little while, and then I go and take a sleep somewhere, and sometimes I answer roll call and sometimes I don't; if I don't the foreman answers for me and marks me present.

Reporter. Suppose a man leaves his work for two or three days, will the foreman answer for him?

Laborer. Well, you want to show yourself every day. If you stay away three days you are likely to get sacked. I always get back whenever I get sacked.

Reporter. You get back by letters? Who do you get them from?

Laborer. Oh, from the politician chaps in the ward, Aldermen and others.

Reporter. The foremen of the gangs always take you back when you show them the letters?

Laborer. Yes; if the first letter don't bring it, the next one will; and three letters can't go over. It shows too much weight.

Reporter. What ward do you live in?

Laborer. The Seventh ward.

The man went away to join his companions, and was soon afterward seen in the line with them, pushing his way to the cashier's desk, to receive pay for labor which he had never performed.

These men are the stuff out of which repeaters and Tammany rioters are manufactured. The Chamberlain in paying them empties a leathern valise full of greenbacks which he brings from bank every pay-day. Gangs of men like these forced honest, hard-working men, who do their duty as corporation laborers, to suspend work on the 12th of July. The laborers and foremen are paid from $2.00 to $4 per day. There are several thousand of them paid from the city treasury, and a great many of them do little or no work.

THE REV. EDWARD BEECHER.

The Unpleasantness in the Galesburg Congregational Church—Final Resignation of the Rev. Dr. Beecher—A Brief History of the Matter.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican, Aug. 5.

The First Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., has so long been pastor, was yesterday morning the scene of an event which is the cause of profound sorrow, not only in the hearts of a large majority of the members of the society and congregation, but also in the hearts of the entire community, which is about to suffer a loss that is felt to be almost irreparable, and which there is apparently no means to prevent. As is well known to most of our readers, some months ago, a few members of the society sought suddenly and unexpectedly to dispense with the pastoral services of the Doctor, for reasons which the great majority of the members and others deemed factious and unworthy of serious consideration. To this end they made war upon the Doctor, and began the campaign in such a manner as to effectually arouse the latent sympathies of the Doctor's friends, both in and out of the church, who rallied in overwhelming numbers, and, for the time being, ended hostilities by totally routing the attacking party, horse, foot, and dragoons. During this unpleasantness, however, the Doctor, wishing to avoid a threatened breach in the church, made an absolute tender of his resignation. At the earnest solicitation of several influential persons, and at the formal request of a council, called to deliberate upon the situation, the resignation was afterward temporarily withdrawn and the respective belligerents rested on their arms. Since that time the opponents of the Doctor have disclosed a visible change of tactics in their plan of attack. Unable to cope successfully with the Doctor's defenders in a pitched battle, they have nevertheless contrived so to harass the spiritual leader of the latter host as to compel him to surrender, in the natural and prevailing hope of securing peace.

Accordingly, yesterday morning, immediately previous to the delivery of his sermon, Dr. Beecher again formally and finally tendered his resignation of his pastorate, and accompanied the tender by a statement of what he knew of the origin of the movement against him, and of the corresponding events that have since transpired. He also stated, briefly, the consequent causes that determined him to resign.

On the conclusion of this statement he preached his farewell sermon. Notices followed of a meeting of the church, which occurred last evening, and of a meeting of the society, to be held this evening, both for the purpose of taking action in reference to the matter. The manner and remarks of the individual members of the congregation, at the close of the services, evinced a very deep feeling of grief and dissatisfaction on the part of nearly all present.

CHURCH MEETING LAST EVENING.

Brother J. D. Hand presided, and the Rev. E. Jenny, clerk of the church, acted in his official capacity. The question of accepting the resignation of Dr. Beecher being submitted, Brother Wm. Davis presented resolutions highly commendatory of the Doctor, expressing great sorrow in view of the loss that the community, as well as the church, is about to sustain in his departure from the city, and very emphatically exculpating him from any responsibility on account of the situation, which has been so unfortunately brought about. The resolutions, which also embodied an acceptance of the resignation, were adopted without debate or opposition. At the suggestion of Dr. Beecher, who was present, an advisory committee was appointed by the meeting, which was empowered, in conjunction with the Doctor, to call a council, according to the usages in such cases, of the Congregational denomination, should such a council be deemed desirable or proper. Brothers E. F. Thomas, C. S. Colton, and Wm. Davis were appointed such committee. In this connection it may be stated that Dr. Beecher has never been formally installed as pastor of the church. The installation ceremony was delayed so long in the expectation that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher would find it convenient to preach the sermon on the occasion that it was finally permitted to go by default.

When Deacon E. C. Davidson had offered his resignation, which was accepted, and a vote to pay Dr. Beecher his salary for the whole of the current year had been passed, the meeting, which was largely attended, closed with devotional exercises, led by Dr. B.

A meeting of the society will be held this evening, when the question of accepting the resignation will be disposed of.

Dr. Beecher leaves for the East to-morrow morning, to be absent several weeks. It is presumed he will at the same time seek a field of labor elsewhere.

The Comptroller's Debt Statement.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 7.

We print in full to-day the first monthly statement of the debt of New York city and county, for August 1, 1871. It is a document of peculiar interest just now, when there is so deep anxiety in the public mind concerning the administration of our municipal finances. But its interest and usefulness are not merely temporary. Each succeeding monthly statement will be carefully compared with its predecessors, public opinion upon the ability and honesty of our rulers will be intelligently formed, and the knowledge that this will be the case cannot fail to be a check upon extravagance in them.

But the statement for August will be found to stimulate public curiosity, rather than to satisfy it. By the last official statement of the Comptroller, which was made before the new charter, the net funded debt of the city of New York, January 1, 1869, after deducting the amount in the sinking fund was $18,442,149. At the same time the funded debt of the county was $15,862,800. The property of our citizens was, therefore, mortgaged to its creditors in all for the sum of $[illegible]. On August 1, 1871, the net funded debt of the city and county is officially reported to be $[illegible]. Thus a permanent debt of $[illegible] has been incurred in thirty-one months. Should it continue to increase at the same rate, it is evident that, after making all possible allowance for the natural growth of population and wealth, our houses will be mortgaged for more than their full value, and the credit and prosperity of our citizens will be destroyed long before the end of the present century.

But this is not the whole story. Besides the "funded debt" the Comptroller reports a "temporary debt" of an alarming amount. The city has "advanced" $11,894,500 for street improvements, to be repaid by assessments; it has issued $11,757,900 of "revenue bonds," payable out of the taxes of 1871, and the county has issued $10,981,400 of similar "revenue bonds," to be paid from the same fund; while the city and county treasuries have, "in addition to the amounts before stated," advanced $4,128,237 in money, for which bonds are yet to be issued. No account is given of the cash now in the treasury, nor are we informed whether the money to make the last named advances has been taken from current receipts or obtained by temporary loans. Giving the treasury the benefit of the doubt on this point, the actual indebtedness of the city and county on August 1, appears to have been $96,736,396. The taxes for this year are yet to be collected; nearly all of the taxes of 1870 were already collected before January 1, 1871, when the debt was $73,036,327; so that the actual outlay of the Treasury for the last seven months has been at least $21,000,000, or at the rate of more than three millions of dollars a month, while its revenue from taxation are about $23,000,000 a year, or at the rate of less than two millions of dollars a month.

The next question is, what has become of the money, and what have the people received for it? A full answer is promised us within a week, in the detailed statements of the operations of the Treasury for the last thirty-one months, now preparing for publication. By that answer our present city government must stand or fall.

THE MISSOURI MURDER.

The Murdered Man's Widow Confesses Her Guilt, and Implicates Koyle and Others.

London (Aug. 7, 1 p. m.) Correspondence of the Toronto Telegraph.

The expectations of the jury, which sat in Thorndale on Friday, have been verified to the letter. Without a certificate of substantial evidence against the widow before them, but with a suspicion of her guilt which amounted to certainty, they hurled a dreadful sentence against herself and alleged paramour, Koyle. The widow, on Saturday, received the news in the jail here with great nerve and coolness, and simply said: "It is untrue." But her guilty conscience received a shock which she has found it impossible to recover from, and the result has been a free confession of guilt. On Saturday night, unable longer to endure the pangs of remorse, or prompted by fears, as the case may be, she sent for the County Crown Attorney, Mr. Hutchinson, and desired to make a statement. He took it down in writing. The exact terms of the confession have not been made public, and are temporarily withheld to await further developments. She stated in effect, however, that the murder was committed by Thomas Koyle, with her assistance; that the door was purposely left open by her and Koyle entered stealthily and stunned Campbell, and that they both together completed the butchery.

At her urgent request Mr. Hutchinson despatched a telegram to her father, Joseph McWain, senior, telling him to come on to London immediately, but up to this moment he has not arrived, although the message was duly delivered into his own hands. He may be expected here at any hour. She declared her intention of telling the whole of the circumstances connected with the case, and a repetition of the horrid matter will no doubt soon be made. Shortly after attesting to Mr. Hutchinson in the form described, Mrs. Campbell desired an interview with Koyle, and was shown to his cell. She was then very quiet and contented in her mind to all appearance, and only desirous of acquitting her conscience of the horrible secret. The following conversation took place:

Phoebe Campbell. "Well, Tommy, I have confessed it all."

Thomas Koyle. "What have you confessed?"

Campbell. "Why, the murder of George. I said you did it."

Koyle. "You did, did you? And what did you say I did it for?"

Campbell. "You know very well what it was for."

Koyle. "Was it because he choked me in the mow?"

Mrs. Campbell made no answer, but quietly returned to her cell, and Koyle, who said no more, was left to his own reflections.

The strange character of this woman will be somewhat apprehended when it is known that she now contradicts her statement made to the county attorney as to Koyle's guilt. She professes to have been visited in her cell last night by the spirit of the murdered man, who took her kindly by the hand and called her "his innocent wife." He told her also that "the young man below the stairs" was also innocent, and had no hand in his murder; that he says the real murderer is ——, against whom he intends to speak in the presence of her father. We withhold his name until the issue is known. Her statements are wild and contradictory, but that she is the guilty one in connection with Koyle no one has any longer a doubt. The man whose name we withhold, and against whom she is about to empty the vial of condemnation, is a distant relation. She says it was he that struck the blows; that he should be lynched by the people; and that when he is lynched vengeance shall have been completed. The revelations of the past thirty hours undoubtedly stamp this woman as one of the most atrocious criminals of this century.

London, Aug. 7—5 p. m.

The jail has been thronged to-day by people anxious to see the woman. Mr. James Egan took her photograph this afternoon, and she was greatly pleased with the operation.

Last night she laid awake to watch for her husband, who she said had promised to come back to her. About midnight she sprang up in bed and exclaimed: "Oh! George, dear, is that you?" and seemed to hold a conversation with an invisible spirit. The authorities of the jail say she is feigning mad, and the doctors pronounce her perfectly sane. Her demeanor is calm and unimpassioned. One of the other female prisoners sleeps with her for company. Old McWain has been sent for, but up to this time has not appeared, and it is said he has absconded from Nissouri. The Constable cannot find him.

LAKE NEEPIGON.

The Latest Discoveries Around this New Inland Sea.

From the Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

For many generations Lake Neepigon has been known only to the traders, trappers, and Indians in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. The policy of this, like all fur companies, has been to exclude settlements and explorations. It is not more than five years since the mystery in which Lake Neepigon had been so long enveloped began to be dissipated by actual surveys. The Fur Company have had trading posts there about two centuries, and their agents have come out annually to Lake Superior and Fort William; but they brought no geographical knowledge with them. If they cared for geography, their lips were sealed to this subject by the interests of their employers, whose will is to them absolute law.

The general impression has been that Lake Neepigon is located about eighty miles north of Lake Superior, and that it is as large as Lake Erie.

During the past three years the government of Canada has been extending its surveys to the public lands along the north shore of Lake Superior, past Fort William toward the Red River country. Mr. Herrick, one of the Provincial surveyors, made a traverse of the Neepigon River in 1866 and found the distance to the lake to be in a right line less than thirty miles. The lake, instead of lying east and west 200 miles in length, has its longest diameter north and south seventy miles; its breadth east and west being fifty miles. Its height above Lake Superior is determined approximately at 313 feet, or 920 above the ocean.

In 1869, Robert Bell, an assistant geologist and engineer of the Canada Survey, in company with Surveyor McKellor, made the entire circuit of Lake Neepigon, exploring it topographically and geologically. From the reports and maps of these bold explorers which are before us we are culling the materials for this article. It is a decided relief to know the truth about every country. Lake Neepigon is accessible and has around it a valuable country. It has a shore line of about 580 miles of navigable water, and probably 1,000 islands. Its waters are clear, cold, and pure, and its outlet the largest river of Lake Superior. A large part of the rocks are such as produce copper. Messrs. Bell and McKellor were directed to experiment in reference to a railway from the mouth of the Neepigon towards the setting sun, and they found no obstacles in a distance of 100 miles in that direction. From Camp Alexander, at the foot of the first great rapid, it is only twelve miles to a southern arm of Neepigon by land. Near the southwest angle of the lake at Grand Bay, with only a few feet of elevation between them, the Black Sturgeon River has its rise. The space between them is so narrow and so low that in a high stage of the lakes the waters appear to flow over the intervening ground from the lake into the head of this river. Neepigon, in Chippeway, signifies deep and clear water.

When the party reached the head of the river at the lake it was divided. Mr. McKellor following the right hand or eastern shore, and Mr. Bell the western. They travelled in canoes Indian fashion, taking the courses with a theodolite and the distance with a micrometer. They also took observations for latitude and longitude. At the end of eight weeks they met at the northern extremity of the lake, having had a pleasant and prosperous journey. The latitude of the northern extremity is [illegible] deg. 15 min. north. Its surroundings are less mountainous than Lake Superior. To the north, between Neepigon and Hudson's Bay the country is represented by the Indians to be comparatively level.

The Ombabika River coming in from that direction heads with the Albany River, which discharges into salt water at James Bay, and between them is supposed to be a flat lime-stone region. This is one of the routes of the Hudson Bay Company to their posts on Hudson Bay.

Southwest of Lake Neepigon, between it and Thunder Bay of Lake Superior, the country is represented as capable of cultivation, and the climate the counterpart of Quebec. From thence westerly to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River country, the country becomes more level. The drier part will produce wheat, and the clay land rye, barley and oats. Grass and vegetables are of the best kind, as has been shown by the gardens and pastures of the Hudson Bay Company for the past 100 years. If it was part of the United States, the Neepigon and Red River country would no longer be a desert producing nothing but wild animals and wild men.

—In Paris, on the 15th of June, Miss Putnam, daughter of Mr. G. P. Putnam, the New York publisher, submitted her thesis of doctor before the Medical Faculty. The examiners, among the most eminent of the profession, addressed her flattering compliments on the remarkable manner in which she treated the subject of her thesis, at the same time bestowing upon the fair graduate the highest mark that is ever given—that of "perfectly satisfactory."

—Rev. William Hayes Ward has succeeded to Professor Eggleston's place on the *Independent*.

A NEW CENTURY.

The New York Staats-Zeitung Breaks with the Ring—The German Democracy Tired with Tammany—An Incisive Criticism on the Comptroller.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 7.

Our city government has at length begun to yield to the unanimous demand of the public, by furnishing a financial exhibit. However cheering this is of itself, the result of the exhibit is quite the other way. As far as the exhibit of the debt goes, it shows, since April 30, 1871, an acknowledged increase of $6,301,978 and an actual increase of $10,760,444, while the figures rendered now are very different from those furnished by the Mayor in his message on the 30th of April, 1871. Yet the present statement explains only a portion of the difference, and we have not been able to discover the cause for the remainder.

The bonds of new issue are coupon, improvement, and revenue bonds. The Comptroller tells us that he took the responsibility of using the proceeds of the coupon bonds to defray current expenditures, because he was enabled thereby to issue so much less of revenue bonds, and thereby saved interest. This is simply false, for it is all the same whether he pays interest on revenue or coupon-bonds. The Comptroller, it is true, did not exceed his authority by applying the proceeds of the coupon bonds as he states (at least, the law can so be interpreted) yet he introduced an unnecessary innovation which is not at all to be commended, but which, on the contrary, must be so interpreted that by thus increasing the funded debt he abandons the necessity of making the allotments meet the current expenditures. As is well known, one of the main objections of the Republican press to the coupon bonds was that they could be prostituted and misused, and this fear has been fully proved to be well founded since the publication of this report. The Comptroller has dealt, by this innovation, the heaviest blow to the new system that could possibly have been directed against it. If he can defray all expenditures (that are based on existing laws or that may be based on laws yet to be enacted) with coupon bonds, there will be no end to the increase of our permanent debt. He may, indeed, intend not to overstep the lawful limits of the yearly expenditure, but this good intention can only be relied upon in a Comptroller that enjoys the unlimited confidence of the entire public—under existing circumstances this ground of confidence does not exist. We expected (to say the least) to have received at his hands some pacifying assurance under this head. As he does not give us any the Mayor will be the more required to furnish the necessary explanation. The revenue-bond system has its great dangers as well as its undeniable advantages, the principal danger growing out of it—"the" of secret over-issues"—can be very much increased and heightened by following the innovation instituted by Comptroller Connolly. Of a supervision over the Comptroller and Mayor there can be no thought whatever. While this manner of increasing the debt is very distressing, the amount of the increase is above all reason. Ten to eleven millions in one quarter of a year is really coming it too strong. (*Starker Tobak.*) We could only be reconciled to it, if Hall and Connolly intended to cancel this increase of indebtedness altogether or partly, from the amount of taxes to be collected during the current year. If this be not the case, no one need to be a political opponent of these gentlemen to be amazed at their management of the city finances; and no political friend of theirs will ever attempt to apologize for them or acquit them of equal guilt for the net increase of the funded debt by $31,000,000 since January 1, 1869, not to speak of an aggregate increase of the debt (funded and otherwise) since then of over sixty millions. On the contrary, every citizen must exclaim that this state of things dare and must not continue any longer.

The gentlemen interested have requested the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Committee of Investigation, and one should suppose that this proves a good conscience on their part. Such an investigation might be the best means of clearing up the existing state of affairs. We know of no body of men that are more entitled to the confidence of the public. Further, we would recommend the repetition, at short intervals, of just such investigations. This much is certain, that much wrong has been done; some of the wrong-doers have escaped responsibility, no doubt, but the people, justly enraged at so outrageous a state of things, will insist on calling to account whoever may be guilty and whoever they can reach. For the present we will be content that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce examine into the matter, but we demand that the guilty parties be brought to the bar of justice according to the result of the examination.

Railroad Racing.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, August 7.

For the past month two railroad races have been in progress in this State. The first was between the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroads. The goal in this race was the town of Mt. Pulaski, where a crossing is to be made. It appears that, in locating the lines, the engineers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad established the grade of that road at the point of crossing, about two feet higher than the grade chosen by the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad. The law says the track first laid down shall establish the grade, and any other lines which cross shall make their grade to correspond, and shall also bear the expense of cutting rails, and putting in the crossing frogs. In consequence of the difference spoken of above, each company has been anxious to get their iron laid beyond the point of crossing, so that they may save the expense of raising their grade for some distance to correspond to that established by the other company. All last week the track-layers on both these lines were straining every nerve to reach the crossing first. The people along the respective routes were infected with the excitement, and have been aiding the workmen by carrying iron and ties, and supplying water and provisions. The men worked all day on Sunday and up to a late hour last night. The contractors of the C., C. & S. R. R. say that their track reached the objective point at 3 p. m. to-day, and won the race and sixty barrels of beer offered by the people of Mt. Pulaski to the successful workmen.

The other race was between the Bloomington & Ohio Railroad and the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad. The stake was $30,000, which the town of Sullivan, Moultrie County, had subscribed as a donation to the railroad which first reached the town. The contractors on the B. & O. Railroad are Shumway & Co. and on the D., S. & M. Railroad, Tuttle, Keyes, Matheny & Lawrence, of this city. Each firm has been bringing to the work all the assistance which energy, capital and experience could furnish, and the contest has been very exciting. It was ended at 10 a. m. by the track of the D., S. & M. Railroad being laid into the town limits a short time before its competitor struck the line.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9.

The telegraph brings the report this afternoon that the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have "taken the balance of the 5 per cent loan, and that all United States bonds are higher." The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by an amendment to the Funding bill to issue $500,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the government at any time after ten years after their date, but the "balance" of the loan referred to in the despatches probably refers only to the balance of the $200,000,000, which was all the Secretary proposed to put upon the market—at least for a year or so. The Funding bill passed July 14, 1870, provides that any money received for the new bonds shall be applied to the payment at par in gold of the 5-20s, "in the order and number of their issue." This would require that the first issued bonds of the series of 1862 should be paid first. As they are already above par in gold, it would seem that any prospect of their speedy payment at par, should reduce their market value to that price, instead of increasing it. Notwithstanding this, the price of the '62s advanced to-day in London, from 93⅝ at 1:30 p. m. to 93¾ at 4:30 p. m. Gold also declined ⅛ of 1 per cent on the receipt of the news. The whole bearing of the transaction, however, cannot be known, until the terms upon which the loan has been taken are known.

An important decision, relative to the taxation of National Bank shares in this State, was rendered to-day by Justice Blodgett of the United States District Court—sitting in this city. The Court held that the State law passed in June, 1867, for the assessment and taxation of bank shares under a different system from that prescribed for the assessment and taxation of other personal property, was a violation of the constitution of the State, which requires uniformity of taxation. The law in question provided that bank shares should be listed for taxation as of the first day of July instead of the first day of April, as in the case of other property, and was an attempt to single out a particular kind of personal property and assess and tax it upon a different basis of valuation from other personal property. The real intention of the act of 1867 was probably to reach the "surplus funds" of the banks, which it was alleged escaped local taxation altogether. With this view, the city assessment for 1867 of the value of shares of a number of the banks in the city was made considerably above their par value. A number of the banks paid the tax under protest, and have been contesting the validity of the law ever since. The decision of the Court places the tax on National Bank shares by States in the light of a specified royalty rather than of an ad valorem tax. To arrive at the real amount to be taxed by the latter it would be necessary to deduct the amount of bank capital invested in government bonds, which are exempt from all taxation, and which would in many instances reduce the taxable value of the capital below the par value of the bank shares. The opinion of the Court includes three important points, viz.: First, that National Bank shares cannot be assessed by the State, counties, or municipal corporations, at anything over their par value. Second, that owners of National Bank shares cannot be taxed on them in any district in the State of Illinois, except in the districts where such owners, respectively, reside; and that taxes cannot be collected in Illinois at all on the shares of National Banks in this State when held by residents of other States.

The recent failure of the European Assurance Association, of London, is another instance in the long list of similar failures during the last two or three years, which go to prove that the management of life insurance in England is far inferior to the American system of insurance laws and Insurance Commissioners whose business it is to keep continual watch of the companies and see that they obey the spirit of the law. There are, however, some restrictions in our laws in this country, which are not only absurd in themselves, but [illegible] an injury to the [illegible] general prosperity of the companies affected by it, and consequently, of course, to every policy-holder in them. We refer to the law of the State of New York which prohibits the life insurance companies of that State from loaning any money out of that State. Without attempting to be exact in figures, it may be estimated that the total premium receipts of the twenty-four life insurance companies of the State of New York is $[illegible],000 per annum, a large proportion of which is drawn from the West. By the laws of New York the companies are practically obliged to invest their surplus of this money—over and above losses and expenses—either in government or corporate bonds, or in mortgages on New York real estate. Prices of real estate in New York State, and in New York city particularly, have unquestionably been inflated by this and other concentrations of money, until it is neither so good security nor pays so well as mortgages in several Western cities. Private capitalists have begun to see this, and the New York life insurance companies who, in fact, owe their prosperity largely to the West, should exercise all their influence to have the New York Legislature repeal the law prohibiting their investment in mortgages outside of the State of New York.

In the local money market this was an extremely dull day, the demand for loans being even smaller than it has been at any time this summer.

Exchange continues firm, and seems to be scarcer, owing to a scarcity of produce bills on the market. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount, though several of the usual sellers were asking par. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

There is but little more currency going to the country than is coming back in merchants' collections.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific currency, 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 7-30s	100 & int.	
Union Pacific Railroad bonds, flat		[illegible]
Union Land grant bonds, flat		[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, flat		[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	104	[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York		[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	175	185
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s	[illegible]	[illegible]
160s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	[illegible]	1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
12:30 p. m.	[illegible]	Close	[illegible]

CONSOLS IN LONDON.

	1:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATEST.

New York, Aug. 9.—Gold was weak, opening at 111⅞, falling down to 111⅝ and closing at 111⅝@112. The market was unfavorably affected by the placing of the government loan in Europe and the advance in bonds reported by cable, and lower prices are anticipated. Loans were mostly made at 1 per cent for use. The clearings were $16,500,000.

Governments were strong and higher, excepting the sixes of 1881, which were a fraction lower. The offerings of bonds at the Treasury were only $445,100, at from 111.90 to 112.24. The awards were $[illegible], at 111.90—only those bonds being accepted which were offered under par in gold. The announcement from London that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have taken the balance of the $200,000,000 5 per cent bonds is confirmed at the New York office of the firm. The bonds were taken for account of a combination of the London and continental bankers.

The stock market has been active and strong to-day, with slight depressions caused by the raids of the bears, but prices would rally on their sales without giving them time to cover. The negotiation of the 5 per cent loan in Europe must advance the 6 per cent dividend-paying stocks very materially. Western Union, New York Central, Hudson scrip, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Erie were the strongest and most active stocks, operators in the last named looking [illegible]. Union Pacific securities are looked upon with favor, and a material advance in them is predicted. The bulls say the advance has only commenced. The market closed strong.

Money was abundant on call at [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons, (new)	[illegible]		

State bonds:

Missouris	[illegible]	Old Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]
New Virginias	[illegible]		

Stocks closed:

Canton	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]	New Jersey Cent.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
Mariposa pfd	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Ex	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States Ex	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	C. Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern, pfd	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 105 cars wheat; 321 cars corn; 28,100 bu No. 2 do; 109 cars oats; 40 cars rye; 26 cars barley. Total (600 cars) 279,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 5,303 bu wheat; 707 bu corn; 5,236 bu oats; 1,079 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again lower to-day, but moderately active in grain, except wheat. The receipts showed a marked decrease in amount, which fact would have caused higher prices, but for the weak feeling with regard to the crops. A liberal supply is expected, as our crops are known to be large, and there is, therefore, but little temptation to invest, even at present low prices. The bulk of the purchases are made by the short interest.

The State inspection of grain is scarcely in smooth running order, as yet. There was quite a difference of opinion this morning, at one of the Illinois Central Elevators, about a cargo of wheat which was being loaded, and the shipper refused to take it, on the ground that it was not up to the standard of grade. Of course it is not to be expected that two sets of men will look at the same grain with the same eyes. We believe it is generally conceded that the Inspectors are trying hard to do their duty under the new law, but grain-dealers seem disposed to think that the law is defective, in the respect that it virtually makes the Inspector the court of last appeal in cases of disagreement about quality. The Board of Trade had a Committee of Inspection, whose duty it was to hear and decide all cases of complaint of erroneous inspection, and that committee was often found to be a very useful institution, though it was sometimes thought that its members did more than their duty occasionally.

The most remarkable feature about the lumber trade of this city the present year, is the fact that large quantities of lumber have been sent East almost every week this season, some of it in full cargoes, but principally in lots of a few thousand feet on the decks of vessels laden with grain or other compact freight. It is taken to Albany, Philadelphia, Ogdensburgh, Boston, and even to New York. Formerly Albany used to send lumber here; now [illegible]. It is principally choice dry lumber that is [illegible]

[illegible] lard [illegible]. Sweet pickled hams [illegible]. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs were quotable at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear. Bacon meats were quoted at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs, and [illegible] for short clear; bacon hams at [illegible]. Mess beef at $12.00@12.50; extra mess at $14.00@14.50. Beef hams at $[illegible]. Tallow at [illegible], and grease at [illegible]. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (choice) at $12.25; 300 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls mess do, buyer the month at $12.62½; 300 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do seller thirty days at $12.25; 1,000 brls do seller September at $12.50; 300 brls do seller December at $[illegible]; 100 brls do seller the year at $12.00; 100 tcs lard seller December at [illegible]; 100 tcs do seller the year at [illegible]; [illegible] summer lard at [illegible]; 50 tcs do at [illegible] loose; 25 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12½c.

Flour to-day was in meagre demand, but quotations ruled firm and nominally the same as on Tuesday, with the sale of white winter extras at $6.75@7.00, shipping extras at $[illegible], and spring superfines at $3.25. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—25 brls not named at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; [illegible] brls on p. t. Spring Extras—125 brls not named at $5.50; 450 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls on p. t. Spring Superfine—45 brls not named $3.25. Total, 1,355 brls.

Wheat averaged 1¼c lower, and was rather dull at the decline, Liverpool being reported weak. This fact acted more potently in the downward direction than lighter receipts here, and a reported scarcity of good wheat in New York could sway the market upward. The fact of light receipts tended to keep up the price of cash wheat, as some little trouble is expected on the 15th inst. in filling shorts, but there was very little demand for spot wheat of any grade. Options were moderately active early, a good many settlements being made, but buyers fell off after 12 o'clock. Winter wheat was quiet and a shade easier, several buying orders being withdrawn, in view of the light supply of the past few days. On the Early Board seller the month sold at [illegible]. On Change the market opened at [illegible], improved to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]. Seller the first half of this month sold at [illegible]; seller September at [illegible]; and seller the year at [illegible]. No. 1 spring was in better request at $1.04@1.05; No. 2 spring closed at about [illegible]; No. 3 spring at [illegible]; and rejected do at [illegible]. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05; 7,200 bu do at $1.04[illegible]; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04; [illegible] bu do at [illegible]; [illegible]. Total, 82,600 bu.

Corn averaged nearly ½c lower than on 'Change yesterday, and was active at the decline. The shippers refused to take hold early, which caused the speculative element also to hold back, and made the market weak. Subsequently the vessel owners conceded ½c decline in lake freights, and this, with the lower price of corn, induced the shippers to take hold, especially as the receipts were relatively very light. The result was a comparative stiffening in cash corn, which was in very good demand up to the close, being offered but sparingly, while two or three shippers were free buyers for small lots to complete cargoes. On the Early Board seller the month sold at [illegible]. On Change the option opened at [illegible], improved to [illegible], and closed at [illegible]. Seller September sold at [illegible]. No. 1 was dull and nominal. No. 2 closed firm at [illegible]; and rejected steady at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of [illegible]. Total, [illegible] bu.

Oats were ¼c lower, but active, and firm at the decline, there being free buyers for shipment, while the short interest also took hold liberally. On the Early Board seller the month sold as low as [illegible]. On 'Change the option opened at [illegible], improved to [illegible], and closed firm at [illegible]. Seller September sold at [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Cash oats were strong, though receipts were liberal, closing at [illegible]. Cash sales were reported of [illegible]. Total, 129,400 bu.

Rye was dull, and ¾c lower, there being very few buyers in attendance. The market opened at 54c for No. 2 cash or seller the month, declined to 53c, and closed weak, with sellers of car lots at 53½c, and no buyers for future delivery. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 54c, 7,400 bu No. 2 at 54c; [illegible]. Total, 24,400 bu.

Barley was weak and lower, but moderately active on options, the market declining to inside quotations at the close under free offerings. Seller September sold at [illegible]; seller August and September sold at [illegible]; closing with sellers at [illegible]; seller the month sold at [illegible]. Cash No. 2 closed at [illegible]; cash sales were [illegible]. Total, 16,600 bu.

In the market for groceries to-day, a moderate business was transacted, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. The stocks of sugars, coffees, and teas are equal to all requirements of the trade. Syrups are in large stock, and easy. A moderate demand existed for dry goods, and for a few of the leading brands of prints, jobbers were asking and obtaining a higher range of prices. The trading in boots and shoes was of a light character, yet, for this season, a very satisfactory business is being done. Dealers in drugs and chemicals reported a larger inquiry than for some months past, although the stocks, as compared with the corresponding period in 1870, are much smaller. Lumber by the cargo continues in good demand, and prices are more fully sustained on the upper qualities. Wool is in less active inquiry, although a fair business is being done. Metals, iron, nails, and building materials ruled steady and unchanged. Timothy seed was in better request, but quotations were easier, with sales at a range of $2.50@3.00; other descriptions were dull and nominal. There was a quiet feeling in the butter market. The demand was moderate, and provision rates were barely sustained. Bagging was firm and unchanged. There was increased firmness in the coal market. The demand was only fair, but the prospect of an advance in the rates of freight, and the threatened strikes at the mines, leads dealers to look for an early advance in hard varieties. Cheese was quiet and steady. The demand for eggs was fair at yesterday's prices, sales making at 11½@12½c. There was an active inquiry for cattle at full prices; sales were reported at [illegible]. Hogs were fairly active during the forenoon, but closed quiet and easy.

An East Essex farmer writes to the London *Times*: "I fear we must reconcile ourselves as best we may to the anticipations of a deficient yield of wheat this year. Probably, few of the gentlemen who write sanguine agricultural reports based on cursory observation of the crops as they drive or go by rail past them are aware of the extent to which the wheat especially is blighted. Not only is there an unusually large number of completely blighted ears, which are plain enough to any one who walks into a field of wheat, but partially blighted ears are in most fields that I have seen, especially where the crop is forward, the rule, and not the exception. Indeed, it is quite uncommon to find an ear which has the top set healthy [illegible]. I looked in a field of wheat for some time this morning before I could find an ear containing a set of more than two perfect kernels in the thickest part of the ear, where there should always be four, and where there frequently are five in prolific seasons. Besides this, many of the side kernels are either apparently blighted, or contain maggots.

"Barley and oats are also affected by the blight, though less extensively. In barley it shows partly in the number of withered ears, but especially in the false kernels that may be seen on close examination in a considerable proportion of the ears. In oats, the stripes of white 'blight' in place of grain are plain enough to see, even from the roadside. The blight is attributed by farmers to the severe late frosts of spring."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The owners of water craft have great reason to thank kind Nature for having brought forth such a bountiful crop of corn last year; for, if it were not for the corn, it would be hard to find more unremunerative property this season than vessels and canal-boats. In consequence of the protracted strike in the coal regions last winter, there has been a perfect dearth of coal for up-freight until recently. Very little better can be said of the eastward-bound coarse freights. For the past six months the demand for lumber from the Eastern and Southern markets, which are usually supplied from Albany, has been quite limited, while the stock has been ever more ample. With these facts in view, dealers have been unusually backward about sending their lumber forward. [illegible]

[illegible] seller the month, at [illegible] seller September. Oats were quiet at the closing prices on 'Change. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

[illegible]

CATTLE—[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9.

CARGOES—[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 9.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible]

BERRIES—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SOAP AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9—5:30 p. m.—Consols, [illegible].

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes, 55 francs 57 centimes.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Cattle—[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED. Aug. 9.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

$1,000 Reward.

[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Russell.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Second Day of the Buffalo Trotting Meeting.

Major Allen Wins the 2:27 Race—Best Time, 2:24 1-4.

The Saddle Race Won by Clara G., in 2:25 3-4 and 2:25.

Matt. Smith Winner of the 2:20 Race—Best Time, 2:26 1-2.

The Ætnas Beaten by the Cleveland Club, 16 to 15.

Garnier Captures Liverman by a Score of 500 to 389.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The second day of the races was attended by about ten thousand people. The day was a vast improvement over yesterday, being more cool and less windy. [illegible]

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

GARNIER VS. LIVERMAN.

The match game of billiards between Albert Garnier, of Chicago, and Harris Liverman, champion of Wisconsin, for $500 a side, occurred in Crosby's Music Hall last evening. [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Unconstitutionality of State Taxation Upon National Bank Stock.

Important Decision of Judge Blodgett, of the U. S. Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE TAXATION UPON BANK STOCK.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided twelve cases, consolidated into one. These were the applications (in chancery) of the Union National and eleven other banks against the City Collector, Mr. W. J. Onahan, to enjoin the collection of the city taxes of 1867 and 1870, upon the ground of the invalidity of the statute of 1867 authorizing the taxation of bank shares, and, also, because the shares of certain of the banks were assessed above par for the taxes of 1870. The cases were fully argued, and injunction was not granted.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"School" is still on the boards at the Dearborn.

—The McKee Rankin Troupe play "Dora" and "Black-Eyed Se-u-san" this evening at Hooley's.

[illegible]

THE BUMMER'S HOME.

Closing Scenes at the Old Chicago Bridewell.

The Prisoners to be Transferred to the New Institution To-Day.

Plenty of Room for About Two Hundred Gamblers.

The Old Bridewell, on Polk street, after this week, will be a thing of the past. It has been an eye-sore and a disgrace to the city for many years, and there is not a resident in Chicago but will feel gratified at its approaching end. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chicago Orphan Asylum.

An interesting meeting was held at this excellent institution on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a visit from the Branch Plymouth Church and congregation of Clinton street. Every part of the building was thrown open, and was inspected with marked interest by the company. The visitors expressed, through their pastor, the Rev. J. Cadwallader, their unqualified praise of the management and appearance of every department of the home, [illegible]

Chicago Ahead Again.

A lively streetcar duel between two ladies of fashion is reported at Cincinnati. [illegible]

Peaches by the Quart.

A man named A. C. Bristow is after the venders of peaches who sell by the quart, and intends to prosecute every one of them. He purchased "a quart" from a fellow the other day, paying fifteen cents therefor. When he reached home, he found there were but three peaches in his basket, the rascal having imposed upon him. Bristow claims that the venders have no right to sell by the quart, and will have half a dozen of them arraigned before a Justice of the Peace every day until they procure peck measures, and fill them up for a customer. The three peaches he paid fifteen cents for, were worth about three cents. The loss of twelve cents does not distress Mr. Bristow much, but he objects to being swindled by a fellow who "sells peaches by the quart."

Kankakee Boulevard.

The South Park Commissioners did not intend to establish a regular police force on Kankakee Boulevard until the main drive was completed, but within the past few evenings the fast driving has become so great an annoyance that they have determined to put a police force on and after this evening, which will be sufficient to protect those who wish to enjoy a quiet drive. [illegible]

Happy John Allen.

[illegible]

Musical Picnic.

[illegible]

Announcements.

W. W. Roberts, a disabled soldier, is now canvassing the city for subscriptions to a handsome steel engraving of the Lincoln monument, [illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

[illegible]

REFORM SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Action of the Board of Supervisors and Common Council.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of this county had in relation to the sale of the Reform School grounds, and the proposition to the city for the use of the hospital:

SUPERVISOR PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

Geo. W. Waite,
Wm. G. Waterman,
Fred. Tesch,
Henry Harms,
Wm. P. Gray,
Committee.

[illegible]

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

Wm. M. Clarke,
Wm. Batterman,
H. O. Glade,
Committee on County Relations.

[illegible]

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

At the regular meeting of the Common Council on the 7th inst., the draft of a stringent ordinance against the carrying of concealed weapons was passed, and was ordered "to be published, and referred to the Committee on Police." [illegible]

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1871.

A Strange Man.

If there is a man, woman, or child in Chicago who does not know that Old John Robinson is holding forth in three great tents, on Lake Park lot, it is because he or she has not read the papers, and that is the way Old John takes to let them know that he is in town, and if any man ever failed by doing so, we would like to see that man. We could hire him out, along with the man who did not advertise, to Old John, for his mammoth museum, as two of the greatest living curiosities ever seen in Chicago. Two grand performances to-day—afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferret Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and the best hair-dressing—promotes the growth and beauty of the hair, keeps the hair pure, free from scurf, and improves its texture.

DIED.

McCONNELL—The funeral of Joseph B. McConnell will be attended from the residence of his mother, No. [illegible] Erie street, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

CASHMAN—[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE KNABE PIANO FOR SALE, NEARLY new; [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE ENTIRELY NEW PIANO AT [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO AT A great bargain; [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC PROCLAIM THE

RANKIN COMEDY COMPANY.

UNSURPASSED.

DORA.

BLACK EYED SE-U-SAN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GRAND OPENING OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

CROWDED HOUSES! LAST NIGHTS!

OF THE RENOWNED

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

In their most successful and artistic presentation of Robertson's charming comedy,

SCHOOL!

[illegible]

SCOTT CENTENARY PERFORMANCES.

SALE of RESERVED SEATS at ROOT & CADY'S MUSIC STORE, and at DALE & HEILAND'S DRUG STORE, 155 Clark Street.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 PIECES CASSIMERE,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Two-Story and Basement

HOUSE AND LOT,

[illegible] BY 117 FEET,

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, August 11, at 3 o'clock p. m.,

ON THE PREMISES,

22 WILLARD-PLACE.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Household Goods at Auction,

[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible]

At AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 9½ o'clock.

At our salesroom,

Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT

DWELLING AND LOT,

[illegible] FEET,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, August 14, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

ON THE PREMISES,

792 Wabash-av., just south of Sixteenth-st.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Unclaimed Baggage and Freight.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1871.

[illegible]

C. HUNTINGTON,
General Baggage Agent.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TWO-STORY & BRICK

BASEMENT & FRENCH ROOF HOUSE,

[illegible]

On the premises,

[illegible] WEST MONROE STREET.

[illegible]

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

On Thursday, Aug. 10, at 10 a. m.,

The entire contents of a

BOARDING HOUSE,

506 South State-st.

Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Oil Paintings and Engravings, One Large Cook Stove, nearly new, and a variety of other articles.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers,
[illegible] Randolph-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF

NEW FURNITURE,

Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suites, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Sideboards, Office, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, August 11, at 10 o'clock.

Also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Heating and Cook Stoves, Silver-Plated Ware, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.

We are furniture manufacturers' Agents, and sell through the week at their prices, and at Auction every Friday.

COLBY & WIRTS,
[illegible] Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, China, and Tin Ware.

[illegible]

On Saturday, Aug. 12, at 9½ o'clk.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

75 BARRELS CHOICE SUGARS,

50 BARRELS PRIME SYRUPS,

At AUCTION this Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, 43 LaSalle Street.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

SUGAR, SYRUPS, TEAS, COFFEE, CIGARS, CHEESE, SOAP, STARCH, MACKEREL, HERRING, and GROCERS' GOODS,

At AUCTION this Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, 43 LaSalle Street.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 151 LaSalle-st.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A GROCERY STORE,

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell in High Spirits Over the Success of the New Loan.

CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of Internal Revenue Deficiencies for the Northwest.

PENSIONERS UNDER THE LATE ACT.

Arrival of Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition at Port Disco, Greenland.

English Cutlers Bringing Suit in Our Courts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL A HAPPY MAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Boutwell is in high spirits over the success of his negotiations abroad. His advices from London yesterday came late in the evening, confirming the cable dispatches. As yet he is not prepared to furnish any general information concerning the different steps taken in the transaction, preferring to wait for advices by mail.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEFICIENCIES.

[illegible]

THE LABOR PARTY.

[illegible]